RACIST COP ACQUITTED OF LYNCHING

SEE PAGE 3

THE BLACK PANTHER
INTERCOMMUNAL NEWS SERVICE
PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY

VOL. XV NO. 29 SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1976 25¢



- SPECIAL ISSUE -

RECOMMENDATIONS AND ENDORSEMENTS FOR THE NOVEMBER ELECTIONS

BPINS photos



Vote for JOHN GEORGE



Vote for RON DELLUMS



Yes on 14



Yes on P, Q and R

VOTE FOR JOHN GEORGE, Alameda County Board of Supervisors, Fifth District.

VOTE FOR RON DELLUMS, U.S. House of Representatives, Eighth District.

VOTE YES ON PROPOSITION 14, the progressive farm labor initiative.

VOTE YES ON MEASURES P, Q AND R, for increased housing for low-income Oakland residents.

Highlighting these four important races, as a public service to our readers, particularly those in Northern California, this week's issue of THE BLACK PANTHER presents a listing of recommendations and endorsements of certain candidates and issues in the upcoming November 2 elections.

Despite the bland and reactionary nature of the two major party Presidential nominees — which, as a result of the spending of millions of dollars and the equally bland and reactionary mentality of the major media networks, tend to overshadow all else — and despite self-fulfilling "prophecies" of a low voter turnout, around the country this November there are scores of community-based candidates and significant issues at stake.

Our collective votes, rights won in the battles and blood struggles of the disenfranchised and the dispossessed, can and will make a difference — more lame excuses to rationalize away an intolerable existence or concrete action to transform the quality of life; reluctant acceptance of the status quo or a powerful push against our oppressors to the logical limit.

CONTINUED ON CENTERFOLD

CENTRAL DISTRIBUTION
8501 E. 14TH STREET
OAKLAND, CALIF. 94621

Editorial

THE LESSER OF TWO EVILS

Which is worse: the fact that a White cop was acquitted for attempting to lynch a Black man in Mobile, Alabama, a crime he admitted to on the witness stand; or the fact that he was only tried for a misdemeaner offense, rather than a felony?

Which is worse: the fact that President Ford pardoned former President Richard "Tricky Dick" Nixon; or the fact that he refuses to pardon the American people and end his campaign ploy, the deadly swine flu shots, responsible for the deaths of at least 45 senior citizens?

Which is worse: the fact that Democratic Presidential nominee Jimmy Carter secretly ordered the destruction of the home of a Black, Plains, Georgia, resident, while publicly proclaiming that the Black man was a "friend" who had "the best collard greens in the country"; or the fact that the Black man, A.Z. Pittman, after weeping over the ruins, was offered the "job" of carting away the remains of his home and accepted?

Which is worse: the fact that the state of California would conspire to assassinate George Jackson and later cover up the murder with the "trial" of six innocent Black and Brown prisoners who were chained and shackled in the courtroom; or the fact that 12 citizens of this state would participate as a "jury" in this mock "trial," listen to the naming of 18 police and law enforcement officials who participated in the conspiracy — without rebuttal — and then deliver obviously compromise "guilty" verdicts, saying that they were "impartial" and "were not affected" by the chains and shackles?

Which is worse: the fact that smilin' Jimmy "Ethnic Purity" Carter and bumblin' Jerry "Veto Social Programs" Ford are the nominees for the position of President of the United States; or the fact that less than 25 per cent of the voting age public will actually elect one of these reactionaries as President; or the fact that in 1976 the American people are once again forced to choose between "the lesser of two evils" and no one rebels?□



...AND I SAY, WITHOUT RESERVATIONS, THERE IS NO LIVING PROOF THAT SWINE FLU VACCINE KILLS.

Letters to the Editor

"THE PAPER BRINGS US BACK TO REALITY"

I am writing to get my subscription renewed, for all the comrades here and myself. The Red Book can be sent from the headquarters to us. If you would please do so we would be very appreciative, because the only way we can receive it, is from the 8501 E. 14th Street, address.

We won the suit in the court. I also sent a copy of it to you.

We have a lot of prisoners here very interested in the Party and we are doing all we can to get enough money to send you for the Commander's (Huey P. Newton) defense. The paper is the only thing that keeps us up on the news.

Give our love and regards to all the comrades who are in the struggle. Is there any way we can get some information on how to bring all the brothers and oppressed people together?

We hope that you will consider helping us. As you know, we are in a slave camp and the paper brings us back to reality. The pigs are trying to kill the Party inside here but they cannot stop anything that comes from Oakland. I have been beaten over and over, but as the deputy chairman said, "You can kill a revolutionary but you cannot kill the revolution.

I ask this in the name of Huey P. Newton and all that have died for the struggle.

Thank you very much
All Power to the People!
Long Live Huey!
Long Live the Hon. Chairperson
Respectfully
Comrade Chico G. Jackson #57486
Box 112
Joliet, Ill. 60634

BOYCOTT SOUTH AFRICA

Dear Black Panther Editor:

Please print, if possible, the names of all White-owned South African companies who are still supporting the blasphemy they refer to as a government there. Also, if possible, I would be very appreciative if I can find out the specific trade names these companies and their subsidiaries sell products under in the U.S.

I'm a White person, a fact that I take no pride in, when I see what's being done in my name. The least I can do with my anger and indignation is to organize people to boycott these products here. Any help you can give me will be appreciated, as it will help us raise consciousness among women and men (White, Black and others) who refuse to support these racist asshole corporate profiteers.

Your political cartoons about "Peanut man" and "Model T Ford's" tactics for "handling" us (Blacks, women, Chicanos, gays, Asians, Native Americans, etc.) are absolutely correct. Thank you for your unflinchingly honest and non-sellout reporting of news and opinions from oppressed people.

Sincerely,
Colette
San Francisco, Calif.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 25

COMMENT

Becomin' "First Class" Citizens In Miss. Delta

The following is Part 1 of the story of Hartman Turnbow, a rural farmer from Techula, Mississippi, who provides, through his own personal experience, a vivid Delta history of Black life during the civil rights movement.

PART 1

I met him by chance. While driving through the Delta, stopping off in a small town to talk to citizens, and occasionally swinging off the highway to an old farm house, I met a young Black who suggested speaking to Turnbow. He knows all about it, the Black said.

Turnbow's home lies just off the road, a few feet away from the railroad tracks. It's not a shack, as so many still are through this country, but it's small and modest, a cottage really, an old frame house painted white standing in the midst of a cotton field.

Inside, he lighted the small gas heater in the living room and began to talk. Turnbow speaks in the old dialect of the cotton fields, and why not. He's 71 now, and all but five of those years were spent right here in the heart of Holmes County, as Black and rural a part of Mississippi as you'll find. His years away were in Detroit and Chicago.

Turnbow was raised by his grandparents, both of whom were ex-slaves:

"When I got big enough to learn about conditions the first thing I learned was White people beatin' Negroes and killin' 'em and all that kind of stuff. And my Grandmomma and my Grandpoppa what raised me, they would tell me all that stuff 'bout the advantages the White people had and the Negroes didn't have chance and no rights. They'd tell me how I had to do to live here. And they just told it up to me, told me all about the past, how they done in slavery times. I didn't understand what they was tellin' me, but as I got up to be a man I could see what they was talkin' about. I could understand it."

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THE BLACK PANTHER

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Young boycott supporter

RACIST COP ACQUITTED FOR LYNCHING ATTEMPT-REVEALS POLICE TERRORIST GROUP

(Mobile, Ala.) - A White Mobile policeman, Michael Patrick, was acquitted here recently on misdemeanor charges stemming from the near lynching of one Black activist and the beating of another. An all-White jury acquitted Patrick despite his admission of participation in a secret police organization dedicated to terrorizing Black people.

In his testimony at the trial and at earlier grand jury proceedings, Patrick admitted to instigating and participating in the attempted lynching. He told the court that he confessed because police officials had promised him only minor disciplinary action.

In his testimony Patrick revealed the existence of the terrorist "Six Hundred Squad." His superior sergeant and the squad's leader, Ronnie Mair, told him countless times "to go out and kill" a Black person.

Scores of young Black people had been stopped, harassed, beaten and arrested on phoney charges by the Six Hundred Squad before a lynching attempt exposed their activities.

The lynching attempt began when two local Black activists, Sekou and Casmarah, former members of Atmore-Holman Prison's militant Inmates For Action (IFA), were chased and beaten by 15 cops earlier this year after an alleged robbery attempt.



Southern lynching.

While the beatings were taking place the officers told the two Blacks that "Black babies should be fed to alligators. Sekou was subjected to three rounds of "Russian roulette" with a loaded revolver pointed to his head.

Then the racists shouted, "We ought to hang them," and Patrick promptly went to the trunk of his patrol car to bring out a rope with a noose. The rope was put around Casmarah's neck and he was hauled up. Fortunately, the first branch broke. Another tree was quickly found and Casmarah was strung up again. It was at a point when Casmarah was gasping for breath and straining to keep his toes on the ground that a detective drove up and told the officers, "We ain't hanging no niggers tonight. Let him down."

The Black community of Mobile became furious over this overt act of racist violence. The police department had to immediately fire one officer (he has since been reinstated) and suspend another for 14-30 days.

Grand jury indictments were quickly handed down against five Mobile cops on misdemeanor assault charges.

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N.A.A.C.P. Wins Victory In Miss. Settlement

(Oxford, Miss.) — A much-beleaguered NAACP won an important legal victory last week when a federal District Court judge here granted a preliminary injunction against enforcement of a $1.25 million damage suit awarded to 12 White merchants who sued the civil rights organization for an alleged illegal boycott in the late 1960s.

In granting the stay, Judge Orma Smith made it unnecessary for the NAACP to post the mandated $1.66 million bond (125 per cent of the award) before it could appeal the decision to the Mississippi Supreme Court. Instead, Judge Smith required the NAACP and the other 132 individual defendants to post $110,000 with the federal court.

In August, Hinds County Chancery Court Judge George Haynes ruled that 12 White Port Gibson merchants had been "damaged" to the extent of $1.25 million by a series of NAACP-sponsored boycotts against them between 1966 and 1970.

The first boycott occurred between April, 1966, and February, 1967, in an effort to gain better job opportunities for Black people in the Port Gibson and Claiborne areas. Changes in local government were also at issue.

This was followed by demonstrations and boycotts in April, 1968, after the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and another in 1962 when Roosevelt Jackson, an innocent Black man, was slain.

The August ruling, in effect,

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Fallen Comrade

BRUCE "DEACON" WASHINGTON

Assassinated October 26, 1974



Bruce "Deacon" Washington, 26, died on October 26, 1974, as a result of gunshot wounds he received in the back while protecting the lives of children at a teen dance at the Oakland Community Learning Center (OCLC). Deacon, the father of two young children, was among those who daily strived to make the OCLC a haven not only for youth but for the entire community. His death was the direct result of a vicious police effort to destroy the Learning Center. Long Live the Spirit of Bruce "Deacon" Washington!! Long Live the People's Struggle!!

ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE

SPONSORS A WIDE VARIETY OF VALUABLE PROGRAMS

O.C.L.C.: A HAVEN FOR THE BLACK COMMUNITY

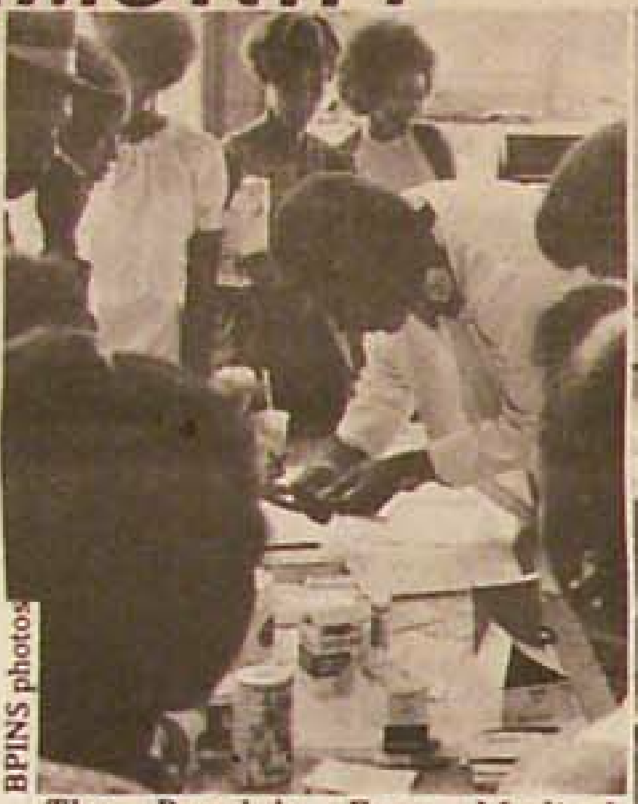
Since its opening in October, 1973, the Oakland Community Learning Center (OCLC) has become a haven for the Black community of East Oakland, serving the community with a variety of free educational, cultural and social programs virtually nonexistent elsewhere in the city of Oakland. The following is Part 1 in a series of articles on the numerous OCLC programs — programs that make the OCLC the highly respected community institution that it is.

PART 1

(Oakland, Calif.) - The Oakland Community Learning Center is truly a multipurpose institution. Sponsored by the E.O.C. Service Corporation, a nonprofit, tax-exempt community-based organization, the OCLC, through its friendly and courteous volunteer staff, provides a wide variety of services and activities for local residents, young and old, to become involved in.

OCLC programs include the following:

•*George Jackson People's Free Medical Clinic* — Known throughout the Bay Area for its high quality free medical treatment and preventative health care, the George Jackson People's Free Medical Clinic provides an alternative to the high cost, inadequate health care that private doctors and public hospitals usually offer to Black and poor people.



BPINS photos

The People's Free Medical Clinic provides quality free health care to Black and poor people.



Ably assisted by a team of laboratory technicians, nurses and other volunteer health personnel, the doctors who freely give of their time at the Clinic treat patients for common physical ailments and refer them to specialists if necessary. Laboratory testing is also provided in conjunction with local hospitals.

The motto of the Clinic is "The Right To Health Is The Right To Life." In keeping with its belief that human beings are entitled to decent health care, the Clinic offers comprehensive health care to the community, including: a Child Health Care Program; screening for Sickle Cell Anemia, iron deficiency anemia and tuberculosis; referrals; and complete physical examinations. Follow-up is key to the Clinic's services, and patients are encouraged to come in for periodic check-ups so that special prob-

CONTINUED ON PAGE 20

Fall Free Film Series

At The OAKLAND COMMUNITY LEARNING CENTER

6118 E. 14TH ST.
OAKLAND, CALIF. — (415) 562-5261

Nov. 2

The Other Francisco



The Other Francisco is a Cuban film that deals with slavery there in the early part of the 19th century. The story centers around a slave named Francisco and the woman he loves, who is also a slave. Eventually they are separated by the slavemaster for his own lustful purposes which ultimately leads to the death of Francisco. An excellent film not to be missed.

Rated G

Nov. 9

The Life & Times Of Judge Roy Bean



The critics have nothing but praise for this Western chronicle that is loosely based on the life of the Southwest's legendary "hanging judge," Roy Bean (Paul Newman). Bean, an outlaw wanted for a variety of frontier crimes, takes over a desolate west Texas outpost by gunning down 11 other outlaws singlehandedly and proclaims himself "the only law west of the Pecos."

Rated R

Nov. 16

Independence Day



Independence Day is the true story of a young Black couple who come to Los Angeles from the South, seeking a new life. The film depicts their struggle for self-determination in the working class community; a struggle against unemployment, and poverty; a struggle for better education, better housing, and better relations with each other. **Independence Day** is a chronicle of the difficulties that often befall Black people trying to better their lives, both individually and collectively.

Rated G

THIS WEEK IN BLACK HISTORY

October 28, 1862

On October 28, 1862, the First Kansas Colored Volunteers repulsed and drove off a superior force of rebels at Island Mound, Missouri. This was the first engagement for Black Union troops in the Civil War.

October 24, 1923

In the early part of the 20th century there was a mass migration of Black people from the South to the Northern cities. On October 24, 1923, the Department of Labor estimated that almost 500,000 Black people had left the South during the previous 12 months.

October 24, 1923

On October 24, 1923, *Runnin' Wild* opened at the Colonial Theater on Broadway. The Miller and Lyles production introduced the Charleston dance to New York and the world.

October 24, 1924

Dixie To Broadway, the first real revue by Black people, opened at the Broadhurst Theater in New York City, with Florence Mills in the starring role, on October 24, 1924.

October 26, 1934

At a conference in New York City, representatives of the NAACP and the American Fund for the Public Service planned a coordinated legal campaign against segregation and discrimination on October 26, 1934. Charles H. Houston, vice dean of Howard University Law School, was named to direct the campaign.

October 25, 1972

In an infamous decision, on October 25, 1972, Judge Philip Romiti acquitted former Cook County State's Attorney Edward V. Hanrahan and 13 co-defendants of charges of conspiring to obstruct justice in the December 4, 1969, shootout in which Illinois Black Panther Party leaders Fred Hampton and Mark Clark were murdered.

GUN CHARGES DROPPED

Rap Brown Released From Prison

(New York, N.Y.) - "Black power" advocate H. Rap Brown was paroled from New York's Green Haven Correctional Facility last week after federal gun charges against the former SNCC (Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee) leader were dropped in New Orleans.

Brown had been serving a 5-to-15 year sentence which resulted from a 1971 conviction on charges of robbery and assault. He was convicted on the gun charges in 1968 but an appeals court overthrew the conviction when it became known that the judge in the case, Lansing L. Mitchell, told a friend before the trial, "I'm going to get that nigger."



H. RAP BROWN

Federal attorneys have now announced that the charges will be dismissed altogether since the case is over eight years old.

The only case now pending against Brown involves charges of bail jumping in a 1967 Maryland case when he was falsely charged with arson and inciting to riot following a typically fiery speech in the racially troubled city of Cambridge.

When told of Brown's release, Morris Lewis, the state attorney in Dorchester County (where the charges are pending), said: "Oh, I am sorry to hear that."

Brown, whose name is Hubert Gerald Brown, is now 33 years old. In the late sixties, he became a national Black leader as chairman of SNCC, succeeding Stokely Carmichael. Brown, along with other SNCC militants, was responsible for initiating the famed "Black power" stage of the Black liberation struggle and once purged SNCC of its White membership. He is the author of *Die Nigger Die*, an autobiographical work on the Black experience in racist America. ☐



BPINS photos

Participants in "Free Donnell Moore" rally (left to right), ELAINE BROWN, DONNELL MOORE and his mother ANNE MOORE, and emcee UMTU WHAKI.

"DEFEND DONNELL MOORE" RALLYING CRY AT O.C.L.C. FORUM

(Oakland, Calif) — "Defend Donnell Moore" was the rallying cry at the Oakland Community Learning Center Forum last Sunday as local residents gathered to support a Black Oaklander facing a false murder charge in New York City.

After Cynthia Hall and the Oakly Brothers Band opened the program with their fluid jazz, emcee Umtu Whaki explained that former U.C. Berkeley student Donnell Moore had just spent four months of unjust confinement in New York's Rikers Island prison. Moore, once a member of the Black Panther Party, was falsely charged with the murder of a Jewish bar owner when, in fact, he was defending his life against "men of dubious character," stated Brother Whaki.

The New York media already have convicted Moore through adverse, racist publicity, stated Whaki, and this program, sponsored by the Donnell Moore Defense Committee and the Black Panther Party, was organized to rally adequate legal and financial support for his case.

Donnell Moore's mother, Mrs. Ann Moore, spoke next and she told of how the burden of providing adequate legal counsel had caused severe financial difficulties for her family and called for the support of the community.

Bay Area Black journalist Charles Aikens then told the audience that the last time he spoke at the OCLC he was "visited" the next day by FBI agents. Huey P. Newton and the Black Panther Party, he said, gave him the inspiration to obtain an education.

"What I remember about Donnell," Aikens recalled, "is that he was one of the few Black students at U.C. who had not lost his 'natural identity' and was still able to relate to the Black community."



BPINS photo

The OAKLY BROTHERS BAND

Next, one of the highlights of the program occurred when John George, a popular candidate for the Alameda County Board of Supervisors Fifth District seat, spoke briefly, urging the community "to make Donnell Moore one of its priorities."

Also speaking were Eugene Stovall, a Black political scientist and co-student of Moore at U.C. and Ken Wong of the Workers Committee to Save the International Hotel.

As an interlude, a local jazz band, Ancestral Sounds, charmed the audience with their rhythmic music, showcasing their version of the George Bensonhit "Breez in."

Black Panther Party chairperson Elaine Brown, the rally's featured speaker, began her remarks by pointing out that "One of the reasons Donnell is facing these ridiculous charges is because there is another Black person testifying against him on behalf of the state."

Emphasizing a theme of unity, Elaine went on to condemn "snitches" and "informers" — those who would "give up anyone for a bottle of wine or a shot of dope" — and explained the theory of "the greater fear," which she credited to the late founder of the Southern California BPP Chapter Alprentice "Bunchy" Carter.

In conversations with "Bunchy" in the late 1960s, Elaine said, they often discussed "that one of the reasons why people will go to the police, and lie or do anything to keep their 'thing' together even for two days in a lifetime of oppression. . .and not participate in the struggle of human beings" was fear — fear

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Johnny Spain Transferred To Tracy Prison

(Tamal, Calif.) - Black Panther Party member Johnny Larry Spain was transferred from San Quentin Prison here to the Deuel Vocational Institute in Tracy, California, last week in a move designed to curb the growing threats and hostilities directed against him by prison guards in the aftermath of his conviction of several charges in the San Quentin 6 trial.

The transfer was ordered after Spain's noted attorney, Charles R. Garry, and BPP representatives informed state Corrections Director Jerry Enomoto that they felt Spain wouldn't be safe from guard brutality — and possibly a set-up murder — if he remained in San Quentin. He was transferred last Tuesday from Quentin's notorious Adjustment Center to the K-Wing at Tracy, which is also a punitive isolation unit.

SOCIAL SECURITY OFFICES IN SEVERAL STATES PICKETED BY VICTIMS

BLACK LUNG PROTEST MOUNTS

(Chicago, Ill.) - Social Security offices throughout the coal mining areas of Virginia, West Virginia, Tennessee, Ohio, Pennsylvania as well as the office here in Chicago were picketed on October 18 by the members of the Regional Black Lung Association, to protest the injustices being perpetuated upon coal miners and their dependents under the current black lung bill.

Black lung is a crippling, killing disease that attacks miners after years of inhaling dust-filled air in the coal mines. After a lengthy struggle, coal miners and black lung associations were able to pressure Congress into passing the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969, a law which established a minimal program to compensate miners disabled from black lung disease.

The program is administered by the U.S. Department of Labor, which has no representative outside of Washington, D.C., and is in no way accountable to the people. It therefore takes months, sometimes years, to process a claim — many of which are then arbitrarily denied.

PRESS RELEASE

In a press release issued from the offices of the Chicago Area Black Lung Association (CABLA), Regional Board spokesman Bill Worthington outlined the grievances which motivated the recent picketing:

•Once a miner quits work and qualifies for black lung benefits under the Department of Labor, he is confronted with fighting the coal operator in court for years. (The current law allows the coal operators to challenge any claim made against them for benefits. Since 1973, 60,000 black lung claims have been filed, 97 per cent challenged by operators, 22,000 acted upon by the Labor Department, and only 1,000 answered.)

•To qualify for benefits a nonworking miner meets one set of medical standards, while a miner who has found another job in order to survive has to meet more restrictive standards.

•Widows' claims, when their husbands are killed in the coal mines, are processed differently from those of widows whose husbands died of natural causes.

•Miners currently working in coal mines without health or safety provisions against black lung will be unable to receive benefits when they become disabled because the current program ends in 1981.

•Disabled miners, widows and their dependent children currently receiving black lung benefits could lose these benefits anytime Congress chooses not to appropriate money for the next year.

The Regional Black Lung Association is currently fighting for the passage of stronger, permanent black lung legislation which would bring attention to preventative health care as a national issue and force the coal mining industry to clean up work places and preserve human life and health.

A public hearing, sponsored by CABLA, will be held Thursday, October 28, at 1222 W. Wilson Avenue on Chicago's Westside. Testimony will focus on the many barriers and roadblocks confronting black lung victims in their attempts to receive compensation.

CABLA hopes that this hearing will help clarify the issues in the pending national legislation that Congress failed to pass in its last session.□





BPINS photos



CABLA spokesman BILL WORTHINGTON outlines grievances which motivated recent Chicago picketing.

61,000 Whites Flee S.F. Between 1970-75

(San Francisco, Calif.) - A report from this city's Department of Public Health has revealed that between 1970-75, over 61,000 Whites moved from San Francisco in a continuing exodus to the suburbs.

Although the rapid growth of the city's Black community has subsided, other segments of the city's non-White peoples have continued to grow.

The number of White people living in San Francisco, estimated to be close to 100,000, has increased by only 3,000 since the 1970 census. By comparison, San Francisco's Black population increased by over 20,000 in the decade between 1960 to 1970. The biggest increase in the 1970-75 interval was scored by Chinese and Filipinos, both of whom showed gains of 4,500 in population.

In the period ranging from 1950 to 1975, the White population of the city dropped by 244,000, from 694,000 to 450,000. During the same time span, the city's non-White population increased from 82,000 to 218,000, up 136,000.

The city's Department of Finance pegs San Francisco's total population at 667,700.

EYES ON CITY HALL

Parents Blast Schools

(Oakland, Calif.) — Angry parents last week blasted the Oakland Unified school District for its unnecessarily rigid guidelines on teacher allocations. Parents from McClymonds High School and Montclair, Thornhill, Rockridge and Markham elementary schools complained at the Oakland School Board meeting that abrupt teacher transfers are extremely harmful to their children. A group of parents from predominantly Black McClymonds High School stressed that a loss of a teacher would seriously damage the school's academic program while the elementary school parents pointed out that a teacher change could cause emotional problems in young children.

At the beginning of the meeting, the Board decided to vote next week on whether to allow speakers at every meeting, discarding an old policy of having speakers at every other meeting.

Pharmacy Foolery

(Oakland, Calif.) — A recent survey by Consumer Action, a private, nonprofit organization, has revealed that 21 per cent of 110 pharmacies in the East Bay are not in full compliance with this state's drug price posting law. At a press conference last week, the consumer group also pointed out that drugs are much more costly in low-income areas than in affluent neighborhoods. For example, the survey focused on the fact that one pharmacy in East Oakland sold 25 Valium tablets for $11.70 while on "Pill Hill" the same number of tablets sold for $5.15 a bottle. The group has published *A Shoppers Guide to East Bay Pharmacies* to enable shoppers to find the best available prices.

Accounting Questioned

(Oakland, Calif.) — An Oakland Unified School District auditor last week called for the complete overhaul of the district's inadequate and inefficient accounting system. Superintendent Ruth Love warned the school Board, "It would be imprudent not to recognize the enormity and seriousness of the problems identified."

WORKING FOR "MR. JIMMY"

Blacks In Plains, Georgia Labor For Carter Clan

(Plains, Ga.) - Interviewing Jimmy Carter's maids was hardly the story I had in mind when I set out to talk with Blacks in his hometown here.

But almost every other Black woman I found turned out to be a maid from Carter's childhood, or a maid he hired after he married


Black maid labors in rich White household. JIMMY CARTER (inset) and his family have hired several Black maids for meager wages.

and settled down, or a maid working for him now.

Some are old, born in the last century, Others are young, born in Plains after World War II. All, without exception, are poor.

In a town with few jobs, being a maid for the Carters has been one of the few available sources of income for Black women. The other one has been Carter's peanut-processing plant.

At the end of Carter Street in Plains, there's a dirt road. Along that road there are a number of Black homes. It could be Appalachia, and a million miles distant from Jimmy Carter. But it's only a few blocks.

The houses have been patched and repatched. There is a vegetable garden in front of one house, and there I meet Ruth Harvey and Emma Harvey, sisters.

Ruth Harvey, sixty-three, was a maid for Carter and is also a veteran of his peanut plant. "I'm barely making it," she says. "The thing makes me so depressed. I used to be working, but now I'm not. I can take in sewing, but my sewing machine is broken and I can't afford to get it fixed."

"I'm hoping," she says, "they'll raise my Social Security check."

Ruth Harvey says she took care of Amy, Carter's youngest daughter, before he was elected governor. She spent several days after Carter was elected caring for Amy at the governor's mansion.

When she went to work for the Carters in 1966, she was paid twelve dollars for twenty hours' work.

But after awhile, she asked the Carters for a raise. "I told them I wasn't satisfied," she recalled. The Carters, she said, increased her hours to forty a week and paid her fifty dollars.

The year before last, Ruth Harvey worked in Carter's peanut plant. Her take-home pay was about sixty-five dollars a week. "It wasn't much," she concedes, "But all we were doing was picking up peanuts."

Harvey says her food these days comes mainly from her vegetable garden. She doesn't eat much meat.

Emma Harvey, like her sister, is hoping for an increase in Social Security.

She also worked for the Carter family, in the 1940s and early 1950s, sorting peanuts. At that time the pay was seventeen or eighteen dollars a week.

But tough times of the past are not her main concern now. With children growing up in Plains, her worry is for jobs. "I wish they'd build some factories around here," she says. "We need work so badly."

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

MEMORIAL RALLY



ON NOVEMBER 7, 1976
TYRONE GUYTON
WOULD HAVE BEEN
18-YEARS-OLD

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1:30 p.m.– 5:00 p.m.
AT THE
OAKLAND COMMUNITY LEARNING CENTER
6118 E. 14TH STREET

SPEAKERS (PARTIAL LIST)

- **Mrs. Mattie Shepherd** MOTHER OF TYRONE GUYTON
- **John George** CANDIDATE, ALAMEDA COUNTY BD. OF SUPERVISORS
- **Rev. Michael Dunn** ELMHURST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
- **Elaine Brown** CHAIRPERSON, BLACK PANTHER PARTY
- **Alphonso Galloway** EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, NAACP
- **Thomas Broome** CHARLES HOUSTON LAW CLUB
- **Andrea Benavidez** SISTER OF JOSE BARLOW BENAVIDEZ


FIDEL CASTRO

F.B.I. Linked To Fatal Cuban Plane Bombing

(Caracas, Venezuela) — An American embassy spokesperson here has confirmed that an FBI agent attached to the embassy has maintained frequent contact with a Venezuelan being held on suspicion of involvement in the bombing of a Cuban airliner earlier this month in which 78 people were killed.

The FBI agent, Joe Leo, has also been in contact with at least one of two Cuban exiles being held in connection with the fatal crash, and his name and telephone number were found among the personal effects of a third suspect.

Just last week, at a mass memorial rally in Havana, Cuban Premier Fidel Castro accused the CIA of "complicity" in the October 6 bombing of the Cubana Airlines plane, as well as participating in a series of other terrorist attacks against Cuba.

Castro angrily renounced his government's 1973 antiskyjacking agreement with the U.S., and told of renewed CIA attacks upon his life.

In response to Castro's charges, U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kisssinger declared on October 15:

"I can state categorically that no official of the U.S. government, no one in contact with the American government, has had anything to do with the airline sabotage."

The revelations of the FBI's intimate involvement with the suspects openly expose Kissinger's lies.

According to the embassy spokesperson here, the *Washing-*

CONTINUED ON PAGE 22

"Mr. Jimmy"

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The word out of Plains, however, is that jobs are not primary on Carter's mind. He wants to keep the town residentially zoned to preserve the rustic down-home image he has cultivated through the media.

Knowing Jimmy Carter and having worked for him hasn't elevated Jewell Wiley's living conditions. Wiley, fifty-nine, paused by the side of the road with several other Black women to talk to this reporter.

In the 1950s and early sixties, Wiley was a maid for Carter. "I worked four hours a day," she recalls. She was paid one dollar an hour. "At least it was minimum wage," she says.

Today Wiley is unemployed. She was laid off more than a year ago and has been unable to find work since.

She says she is so poor she can't afford food stamps.

What does she expect from Carter if he's elected?

"I'm hoping he'll put some work in here for us," she says. "If he doesn't, I know him, so I'll sure go and tell him." She pauses and laughs a long, loud laugh. "I sure don't think it can be worse than it *is now*," she adds. "*If it is, I'm going to go dig a hole.*"

AGREEMENT

Ethel Marshall, who is listening to the conversation, nods in agreement. She used to work in Carter's warehouse, sorting peanuts.

"It seems a lot of women sorted peanuts in Carter's factory," I observe.

"Most all the women did that kind of work," puts in Ruth Jackson. "That was the only thing going for women." Jackson used to be a day-care worker until she was laid off in April.

Carter's maids — all Black — seem to be everywhere. Two houses up, there's Rosie Marshall Kitchen, born in 1890, who took care of Jimmy Carter when he was growing up. Several blocks away, in a cluster of homes that form a dilapidated federal housing project, I knock on six doors and find two former Carter maids and one current maid, again all Black.

Mrs. Gladys Jackson, 59, comes to one door. She says she worked six years for Carter in his peanut plant in the 1950s, earning twenty-five to thirty dollars a week.

"Could you live on that?" I ask her.

"Around that time," she says, "you weren't getting anything."

Up the street, rock music is blaring from inside one of the brick houses. There is a group of people sitting on the porch. What do they think of Carter?



JIMMY CARTER (left) has made a point of showcasing Blacks in his campaign while Black maids clean his house.

"Good man," says one. "I hope he becomes President."

Says another, "I don't care who gets in. None of them are going to do any good as far as I'm concerned."

Across the street, four Black women are sitting on a small cement porch in front of their brick home.

"Any of you know Jimmy Carter?" I ask.

A woman looks up. "I cleaned house and ironed for him," says Oveda Jackson. She says she's twenty-nine years old. "I was eighteen then. It was my first maid's job."

"How much did you earn?" I ask.

"I don't remember," she says.

"It wasn't much, I'll tell you that," says Emma Montes, Mrs. Jackson's mother.

Montes used to work for Carter also — sorting peanuts. Two years ago she was not rehired when someone else was employed to take her place.

"That wasn't Mr. Jimmy's fault," a woman standing in the doorway says.

"Don't say 'Mr. Jimmy,' " says another one. "It's out of style."

Two houses down, I meet another ex-Carter domestic, Rachel Clark. Her house is small and dingy. In a tiny drab living room there's an old couch, covered with a blanket.

Mrs. Clark remembers little Jimmy Carter. "When he was a little boy," she says, "I was the maid. I worked on the farm in the field picking peanuts, and then I came in the house when they needed me. I looked after the children and fed them."

SQUEEZES OUT

Now, Mrs. Clark squeezes out a living spending her Social Security check on the bare necessities. "Do you have a car?" I ask her.

"We don't have a car," she says. "We don't have nothing."

(We thank Greg Cornell from the *Militant* for this story.)□

Racist Cop Acquitted For Lynching

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

However, in a courtroom packed with off-duty police and Ku Klux Klan supporters, Patrick was acquitted for his confessed role as a hangman. Patrick's lawyer defended the racist torture of Casmarah by maliciously stating that the activist was an ex-prisoner. "He (Patrick) was not dealing with a Sunday School teacher," said the attorney.

FOUR MEN COPS

Four more cops are scheduled for trial in the near future. Sergeant Mair, who was fired for his supervisory role in the cover-up of the lynch mob incident, was reinstated with two months' back pay, actually receiving a two-month paid vacation.

Shocked at this blatant disregard for justice, the People's Community Hall and a newly formed coalition, the People's Movement For Justice, have demanded the firing of all officers involved and that they be tried for attempted murder and conspiracy.

Also, the groups are demanding both an elected community review board to replace the office of police chief, and the affirmative action hiring of Black people in the Mobile Police Department.

The two groups have called for the review of the cases of all the Six Hundred Squad's victims now in prison and have firmly pledged to continue their efforts until these demands are met.□

PEOPLE'S PERSPECTIVE

Shobek Buried In Common Grave

(Nassau, The Bahamas) - The body of Michaiah Shobek, a 22-year-old Black American hanged here last week for the murder of three White tourists, was buried without ceremony in a common grave. Shobek's mother, Mrs. Juanita Spencer, a Milwaukee domestic worker, had wanted her son's body returned to the U.S. but the U.S. embassy told her it would cost $1,200 to have the body embalmed and shipped back, a sum she could not afford.

Carter A "Pet Redneck"

(Seattle, Washington) - Independent Presidential candidate Eugene McCarthy stated recently that some liberals are supporting Jimmy Carter because he gives them "a pet redneck." McCarthy said Democratic Party liberals "like to prove how broadminded they are. I was their pet Catholic for awhile."

Cops Impotent

(Sacramento, Calif.) - Psychologist Peter Runkle, who runs a counseling service for policemen, announced recently that "the violence and squalor" of police work, plus excessive drinking are making many police officers impotent. Runkle says more than 200 officers have signed up for a free course he is teaching, entitled "The Influence of the Street Upon the Sworn Law Enforcement Officer's Mental Equilibrium and Sexual Functioning."

"Scottsboro Boy" Pardoned

(Montgomery, Ala.) - After 45 years, Clarence (Willie) Norris, sole survivor of the "Scottsboro Boys," became a "free" man when he won a full pardon this week from the state of Alabama. Norris was one of nine young Black men falsely accused of raping two White girls outside of Scottsboro, Alabma, in 1931. After fleeing Alabama in 1946, Norris was still listed a parole violator. In a New York press conference Norris proclaimed, "Always fight for your rights. . . even if it kills you, stand up for your rights."

U.F.W. VOLUNTEERS SPREAD THE WORD FOR "YES ON 14"

HUMAN BILLBOARDS ORGANIZE SUPPORT FOR PROP. 14

(Oakland, Calif.) - "Human billboards," each urging Californians to vote "Yes on 14," the popular farm labor initiative on the November 2 ballot, appeared at entrances and exits to freeways throughout the state last week as the United Farm Workers (UFW) Union's drive to guarantee the right to union elections kicked into high gear.

Just as UFW leader Cesar Chavez pledged several weeks ago while speaking here in Oakland, a true "people's campaign" has formed around "Yes On Proposition 14," with hundreds of volunteers participating in door-to-door organizing, massive distribution of bumper stickers, as well as the creative human billboards.

Meanwhile, going into the final two weeks before the election, the UFW won an important court victory when the California Supreme Court suspended a San Francisco Superior Court order banning a "Yes on 14" poster linking child labor with a down state grower.

On Wednesday, October 20, Judge John Benson ordered the UFW to end distribution of the poster, which the Garin Company, a Kern County grower, alleged was libelous.

Headlined "Stop Child Labor — Yes on Proposition 14," the posters feature the picture of a young, long-haired girl dumping onions from a car into a sack in the fields.

Smaller print under the photo says the scene took place on the Garin ranch in Mettler, the temperature was 108 degrees, and the child was working for labor contractor Donato Garcia, who gave her discarded pesticide cans to carry the onions in.

In reaching his later-overturned decision, Judge Benson disregarded UFW attorney Mary Mocine's presentation of signed affidavits from 20 adults and children who asserted that they worked on the Garin farm the day the photo was taken.

As the attorneys argued, Cesar Chavez and three dozen children held a press conference outside City Hall.

Commenting on the court case, the respected UFW leader remarked, "Garin is lying, like they always do. This is an attempt to harass us and confuse the voters."

Chavez then introduced Leticia Galvin of Lamont as the girl on



BPINS photo



Human billboards (above) rally support for Proposition 14 and (right) CESAR CHAVEZ with child labor victim LETICIA GALVIN.

the poster. He said she was only 11, under the legal working age, when the photo was taken.

(State law bans use of persons 11 years and younger as farmworkers and also bars their presence in fields where dangerous equipment is present.)

Leticia said her whole family, including a younger sister, works in the fields during the summers and, sometimes, on weekends during the school year. She did not know how much was paid per sack of onions.

Chavez said Leticia's father was credited with the onions she picked. This is one way that growers can cite seemingly high gross earnings by their workers, he added.

Proposition 14 does not contain any language concerning the employment of children. Chavez said the measure will help guarantee farm union elections that will let unions seek wage increases so workers won't have to rely on supplementary income from their children's work.

In another legal battle, the California Fair Political Practices Commission will investigate

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Nuclear Safeguard Initiatives Set To Win In 3 States

(Seattle, Wash.) - Despite massive opposition spending and emotionally charged campaign battles, voters in at least three states are expected to approve ballot initiatives that strictly regulate future development of nuclear power.

Statewide polls in Washington, Oregon and Colorado show voter approval for the nuclear initiatives running as high as two to one, in sharp contrast to the two-to-one defeat of a similar measure in California last June.

Other nuclear initiatives in Ohio, Montana and Arizona appear either less certain or unlikely to pass, *Pacific News Service* reports.

All six measures are modeled after California's defeated nuclear initiative, known as Proposition 15. In short, they require state legislatures to get satisfactory answers to questions of reactor safety and nuclear waste disposal before granting approval for construction of new plants.

In addition, the measures would require that the federal liability limit of $560 million for a reactor accident be either waived or lifted.

A crucial difference from the California proposition is that none of the current measures except Arizona's would affect plants now operating or under construction. This difference, say observers, has made the measures more acceptable to voters and has blunted the nuclear industry charge that the measures represent a nuclear cutback or ban. □

Protest Transkei "Independence"

(San Francisco, Calif.) - Protesting the phoney creation of the Transkei nation, a large crowd of people turned out here for a press conference, picket line and rally at the South African Consulate, 120 Montgomery Street, last Tuesday, October 26 — the day the newest African "nation" became officially "independent" of South Africa. (See article, page 19.)

The event was sponsored by the Coalition for Liberation of Southern Africa, and Coalition spokespersons denounced the White minority government of South Africa's racist policy of "separate development."

BPINS photo



147 DEATH ROW INMATES IN GEORGIA, FLORDIA, TEXAS THREATENED

DEATH PENALTY EXECUTIONS LOOM AS POSSIBILITY

(Atlanta, Ga.) — In light of the recent U.S. Supreme Court decision upholding the "Constitutionality" of the death penalty in specific cases, a National Coalition Against the Death Penalty has been formed to counteract the very real possibility of executions occurring within the next two months.

The Coalition, headed by the NAACP and the American Civil Liberties Union, is composed of a wide diversity of civil rights, church and progressive organizations. A five-point program has been developed by the Coalition which calls for:

- Establishing a system to spot potential death-sentence cases and connect them to a national legal center;
- Recruiting volunteer lawyers to work on Constitutional appeals, preparing clemency applications and cases of condemned prisoners;
- Organizing local campaigns to force state governors to use their clemency powers;
- Organizing mass lobbying efforts to oppose new death laws and to support moratoriums in states that have Constitutional death penalties; and
- Initiating a mass education campaign calling for the total abolition of the death penalty.

JULY 2 RULING

Recently, on October 21, the Supreme Court refused to reconsider a July 2 ruling which declared the death sentence legal where judicial processes are set up requiring judges and juries to hear all adverse circumstances in each case before passing sentence. In the same ruling mandatory death sentences were declared "cruel and unusual" punishment.

The ruling upheld the death sentences in three states — Georgia, Florida and Texas — placing the lives of 147 Death Row inmates, the majority of them Black, in immediate jeopardy.

The decision stemmed from a ruling in the case of Leon Troy Gregg versus Georgia in which the high court upheld the death penalty against the 27-year-old Black man.

Legal experts term the ruling a serious setback. According to David Kendall, a NAACP attorney, in the cases of Greggs and 21 other inmates in Georgia, Florida and Texas, whose petitions were specifically denied on October 4, execution could come as early as six to eight weeks."

Within days after the July 2 decision, reports the *Pacific News Service*, workers at Reidsville State Prison in Georgia began rewiring the electric chair. □



Black man is prepared for execution in electric chair. Recent Supreme Court ruling upheld the death penalty in specific cases.

Support For Proposition 14 Organized

CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS PAGE

widespread charges of violations of state campaign laws by fund raisers for the "No on 14" campaign.

Opponents of Proposition 14 earlier estimated that they would spend $2.5 million to defeat the ballot initiative — compared with a $600,000 spending figure for "Yes on 14." UFW attorneys are now charging that hundreds of thousands of dollars are going into their opponents' coffers unreported and therefore illegally.

To combat the growers' obvious edge in available funds, the UFW forces have turned to "the people," to volunteers, in an effort that appears on the verge of victory.



BPINS photo

UFW leader CESAR CHAVEZ urging support for Prop. 14.

Chavez himself sums up a recent appeal this way:

"This is a momentous time in the history of our Union. From all over America we are getting desperate appeals for help from farm workers who are being brutalized and exploited in unimaginable ways. But before we can help them we must get our own house — in California — in order. We must have permanent protection for that basic right: To choose your own union by a secret ballot.

"With your help — it can be done."

VOTE YES ON 14. □

Black Law Students Appeal Against Persecution

(San Francisco, Calif.) — Last week two suspended Black law students, Ms. Pat Williams and El-Hadi T. Shabazz went before the prestigious Hastings College of the Law Board of Directors to eloquently appeal the harsh "punishment" meted out to them.

On May 22, four Black law students were accused of misconduct while taking a law school examination at Hastings College of the Law, San Francisco. The infraction was reported to the registrar's office by a 19-year-old inexperienced proctor.

Based upon her allegations, the dean of the college convened an emergency faculty meeting. Dean Marvin Anderson appointed a special ad-hoc committee to investigate, make findings of fact and recommendations to the general faculty who would determine the imposition of sanctions: loss of credit, suspension, or expulsion.

The committee was composed of six faculty members and the vice-dean as chairperson. According to one of the attorneys in the case, this committee was composed of the most conservative and right-wing elements of the college. The hearings took a month to administer. The college spent over $4,000 on transcripts and other fees. Each individual hearing lasted an average of seven hours.

One of the accused students commented, "Those hearings were very hostile. I will forever believe that the committee members had already made up their minds as to the outcome. It was kangaroo all the way."

Based on the recommendations of the ad-hoc committee, the faculty decided to acquit two students; suspend one for one semester with loss of credit for the course but able to re-examine; and suspension for one year with loss of credit and no re-examination for the other student.

Ms. Patricia Williams, one of the appealing students, based her appeal on Constitutional grounds, claiming the lack of procedural due process, the existence of mitigating (to make less hostile) circumstances, and the lack of adequate counsel during the hearings.

Ms. Williams made a passionate appeal to the Board's sense of fair play and justice by taking into account the mitigating circumstances surrounding her behavior. Ms. Williams is a mother of two children and a divorcee. She said, "My one-year suspension came as a complete shock. All of this for receiving four answers

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BPINS photo

EL-HADI T. SHABAZZ, Hastings College law student, addresses the school's Board of Directors in a recent appeal against his unjust suspension.

THIRD WORLD STUDENTS PROTEST BAN ON "SPECIAL ADMISSIONS" — 700 RALLY IN S.F.

(San Francisco, Calif.) — Over 700 people participated in an enthusiastic rally here last week at the State of California Building protesting the recent decision of the California Supreme Court that a special admissions program for minority students at state medical schools is an un-Constitutional violation of White applicants' rights.

Brought together by the Bay Area Alliance of Third World Students, the ralliers marched and carried posters denouncing the Bakke decision, named after Allan Bakke, a White man who filed suit after his application to the University of California (U.C.) Medical School, Davis, was rejected two years in a row. Bakke alleged that he was rejected because he was White and that U.C. used "preferential standards" to accept minority students with lesser qualifications than he.

In a 6-1 decision, the state supreme court ruled, in effect, that discrimination against the majority is just as illegal as discrimination against minorities. Petitions filed by attorneys for U.C. and the NAACP asking the court to reconsider the case are pending.

Addressing the October 24 rally were a number of noted Bay Area activists, including: American Indian Movement (AIM) leader Dennis Banks; Gwendolyn Golden of the San Francisco Black Teachers Association, who was accompanied by 200 students from Opportunity High School; Richard Chavez of the United Farm Workers (UFW) Union; Dr. Harry Edwards, well-known



BPINS photo

Last year, the Third World Law Students demonstrated in San Francisco against the California Bar Association. Recently another protest was held against the Bakke decision.

Black professor of sociology at U.C. Berkeley; Rev. Cecil Williams, pastor of Glide Memorial Church; Chuck Lawrence, an attorney and professor of law at the University of San Francisco; Melea Kablan, a San Francisco attorney; Ron Quidachay, an attorney with San Francisco Legal Services; and Rev. Jim Jones, pastor of People's Temple.

Moderators for the program were Angela Blackwell, a Black law student at U.C. Berkeley's Boalt Hall, and Raul Ayala, a law student at Hastings Law College in San Francisco. Both are members of the Bay Area Alliance of Third World Students.

A statement recently released by the Bay Area Alliance attacking the injustice of the Bakke decision reads in part:

"The recent California Supreme Court decision which held that a special admissions program for minorities to state medical schools is an un-Constitutional violation of White applicants' rights is another blow struck at the few hard-won gains in democratic rights of minority peoples.

"Blacks, Asians, Native Americans and Chicanos view this decision, the Bakke decision, as nothing less than a declaration of war on their rights and already severely depressed living conditions.

"To eliminate the special admissions programs is to cause the drastic reduction, if not total disappearance, of racial minorities in institutions of higher learning.

"The severely depressed living standards of minorities therefore mandate the expansion of existing anti-racist programs, not their demise. The justices of the California Supreme Court, however, would condemn us to a future of even greater racist and inhuman deprivation. . . .

"In view of the foregoing considerations, the Bay Area Alliance of Third World Students demand the following:

1) "That a special committee composed of legislators and community representatives be convened to investigate University counsel's role in the Bakke case.

2) "That the University of California reaffirm its commitment to ensure just representation for all minority communities in its professional schools, its graduate and undergraduate divisions, and on all levels of university employment.

3) "That the state supreme court grant the NAACP's request for a rehearing, permitting representatives of minority students and communities to intervene as the real parties in interest."□

...And Bid Him Sing

By David G. Du Bois

Exciting Novel Examines Lives Of Black Americans In Egypt

The assassination of Malcolm X sparks Egyptian interest in the Black-American community living in Cairo. As a result of a poem he wrote on Malcolm's death, Suliman Ibn Rashid becomes a minor celebrity and publishes a book of poems on the oppression of Black people in America.

PART 50

Malcolm's murder was front-paged for six days in the *Egyptian Gazette*. The Arabic newspapers carried long features about Malcolm, as well as extensive news stories. The weekly pictorials combed their morgues for the few pictures they had of Malcolm's stay in Egypt and his pilgrimage to Mecca. There weren't many. He had discouraged local publicity during those visits.

Suliman was interviewed by a popular Arabic weekly. He spoke in the name of the Cairo unit of the Organization of Afro-American Unity and Afro-American Promotions, Inc., to give what he said more authority rather than reflecting any reality. A poem he wrote on Malcolm's death was printed in the official English-language weekly news magazine distributed free by UAR missions around the world. It appeared in an Arabic version in one of the daily newspapers, accompanied by his picture.

MINOR CELEBRITY

He had, with Malcolm's death, become something of a minor celebrity in Cairo. He began to receive formal, embossed invitations to African and Arab embassy functions, and social invitations to the homes of that group of younger Egyptian intellectuals who were growing conscious of their debt to those Blacks in America who were beginning to cause havoc for the U.S. power structure.

Suliman gained no money from any of this. But he missed no opportunity to let it be known that he was preparing a book of his poems for publication locally, poems concerning the Black condition in America and his experiences as a Black American in Egypt. He invariably emphasized that he was a student at Al Azhar, playing down as much as possible his association with the U.S. mission for which he worked.

Some questions had been raised in the front offices of the mission about some of his harsher statements and attitudes. But nothing was done. With the current rash of Black confrontations throughout the States, the mission was under local pressure to appear tolerant on the Black issue.

In addition, Suliman had won a unique kind of love, admiration and respect from every Egyptian associated with the mission because of his open allegiance to Egypt and the Arab cause. The mission chief's hands were tied.

The rapid deterioration of the condition of his leg had forced Suliman to see the doctor Mika had found. Much to his surprise and relief Suliman found the doctor to be very professional and they had become friends.

It had been a touch-and-go encounter in the beginning. The doctor was all too aware of the, at best, skepticism Americans brought with them to an Egyptian doctor, whatever his reputation. He had encountered it during his stay in the States, recognized it for the racism it was, and learned to cope with it.

So he wasn't surprised, but disappointed and sad to see it in Suliman. During their treatment sessions he talked to Suliman about the state of the medical profession in Egypt, telling something of its history and development. He always emphasized the bitter struggle of the Egyptian doctor to attain recognition, dignity and professionalism in the face of the ruthless resistance of first the Turks, then the French and most of all the English.

He drew parallels between this struggle and the struggle of Black doctors in America. He'd been unexpectedly forced to acquaint himself with their struggle during his stay there. He was a cafe-au-lait color and what hair he had left was kinky. Suliman had understood.

When his book of poems finally appeared in the shops and on the newsstands of Cairo, Suliman prepared himself to receive acclaim. In the weeks prior to its appearance he had worked without let-up, day in and day out, driving the printer and his staff into repeated fits of temper and himself to near collapse.

He was determined that the little pricks of errors in spelling, punctuation, grammar and layout that plagued every English-language publication in Egypt would not appear in his volume of poems. The final product was exceptional in this respect.

He didn't use any of the existing distribution channels. He handled the distribution personally. This meant he made the financial arrangement with each individual book shop and newsstand. He took packets of the books around to them and then visited them regularly to check on sales and pick up his money.

When sales were so slow as to be almost nonexistent, he refused to believe that it was because he had insisted on selling the volume for one pound. Every book shop and newsstand owner had warned him. It had done no good.

He'd been encouraged by his first sales — to friends, well-to-do students at AUC, associates at the mission, and diplomats. Most of these sales were at a publication party we had arranged at which he autographed personally each copy that was sold.

TO BE CONTINUED



Mrs. BETTY SHABAZZ kneels over the body of her slain husband MALCOLM X in Harlem's Audubon Ballroom on February 21, 1965.

REVOLUTIONARY SUICIDE

By Huey P. Newton

"Trial"

In this section of the chapter "Trial" from Revolutionary Suicide, *Black Panther Party leader and chief theoretician Huey P. Newton explains the racist jury selection process of his celebrated trial. Also, Huey describes how the prosecutor, Lowell Jensen, now the Alameda County district attorney, began to "stretch the law" in order to gain a first-degree murder conviction.*

PART 72

Selecting the jury took a long time — about two weeks. All in all, three panels of prospective jurors — about 180 people — were questioned before a jury and four alternates were chosen. Out of the nearly two hundred people available for my jury, there were sixteen Blacks, a few Orientals, and one or two Chicanos. The population of Oakland was then 38 per cent Black.



1968 "Free Huey" rally at the Alameda County Courthouse.

The final jury consisted of eleven Whites and one Black. The Black man, David Harper, actually looked enough like me to pass as a relative, although we were strangers before the trial. At the time, he was an executive in a branch of the Bank of America, but he has since become president of a Black bank in Detroit. I wondered why the districty attorney did not excuse him from serving.

Perhaps he figured it would help his case in the Appeals Court to have at least one Black on the jury. Also, he had tried to get a safe one. I figured that the district attorney saw Harper as a "house nigger," a Black bank official who "had it made," so to speak. They probably thought Harper could be counted on because of his status and his ambition to go further in the White world.

Throughout the trial I studied Harper, trying to get the measure of the man. Would he go along with the madness of the system? With a jury it is always a guessing game. You know the judge and the prosecutor are your enemies and will do anything to keep you down. Every other paid employee in the courtroom, regardless of his color, is a slave to the system. But the jurors are something else.

I watched every move Harper made, yet I could not detect where he was, or where he was going. I began to wonder if the fact that he had a good job in a bank gave him satisfaction. I asked myself whether he was so blinded by the crumbs the system offered him that he would go along with the racists on the jury and a corrupt state apparatus to secure his future — or what he hoped might be his future.

These questions went through my mind almost daily as the proceedings crept along. Sometimes, pondering Harper, I found myself paying no attention at all to the boring testimony of the prosecution witnesses, such as the ballistics experts.

Not until I took the stand myself and began talking to the jury did I feel Harper knew his friends better than the district attorney had estimated. When I finally testified, I directed my words to Harper. He was my audience. An unspoken bond grew up between us that convinced me he not only understood but he also agreed with me. Only then did I see a glimmer of hope with the jury — he was it. However, I never placed much confidence in his ability to sway the others.



Thousands of Black and poor supporters gathered at the Alameda County Courthouse on July 15, 1968, in Oakland to demand the freedom of Huey P. Newton. The "Free Huey" movement grew from a local Bay Area issue to a national movement as Huey's trial was utilized as an organizing tool by the Black Panther Party.

The prosecutor in my case was Lowell Jensen, who later became district attorney of Alameda County. Jensen is a witty and intelligent man and a worthy opponent as far as the law is concerned. He appears to have a photographic memory, and on the basis of legal knowledge alone he is a good lawyer. In my case, he meant to get a conviction of first-degree murder, no matter how far he had to stretch the law, and to that end, he ignored the possibility that there were a number of grounds for reversal and that in time a higher court would decide against the verdict of this trial.

A conviction was all he cared about. He knew that if he won his against me — a person hated by the Establishment — he would be rewarded with fame and rising fortune. What would a reversal matter? A ruling by a higher court would take from two to five years, and by that time he would have achieved what he wanted. My trial was nothing more than an ego trip for him.

UNSPOKEN "GAME"

Throughout the trial an unspoken "game" or challenge went on in the courtroom between Jensen, the judge, and myself, although a lot of people — especially the jury — knew nothing about it. The jury probably believed that the prosecutor and the judge were honorable men, with only their jobs and justice on their minds.

But my lawyers and I understood the undercurrents and intangibles that were always present, difficult as they were to expose. And we knew that if the jury were aware of them also they would see the political nature of much that went on in the courtroom.

For example, we surmised from the very start of the trial that Jensen had engineered the racist system by which Blacks would be on jury panels called for duty but eliminated before they could be seated for trial. And we knew that Jensen did not have justice on his mind but wanted victory at any cost to further his own personal ambitions. These were some of the things that made the whole trial scene like a game — a grim game with my life at stake — but a game nonetheless.

TO BE CONTINUED

RECOMMENDATIONS AND ENDORSEMENTS

PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT

MARGARET WRIGHT for President
BENJAMIN SPOCK for Vice President
Peace and Freedom

Two long-time activists for people's rights, Margaret Wright and Dr. Benjamin Spock represent a positive and progressive alternative to the moderate/conservative/racist Carter-Ford tickets. Ms. Wright, a 53-year-old Black woman from Watts, maintains outstanding credentials in community organizing — working with Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and in the Los Angeles school system — and is particularly known for her activities in welfare rights. Dr. Spock, the well-known baby doctor, became deeply involved in the antiwar movement and has been heading in the right direction ever since. Although most Blacks will undoubtedly go with Carter-Mondale, we predict the smiles will end soon after election day, and after that there's going to be hell to pay. Four more years of Ford or eight years of Carter. Ugh! VOTE FOR WRIGHT AND SPOCK.

CONGRESSIONAL U.S. SENATE

DAVID WALD, Peace and Freedom
Research Engineer, Teacher

OMARI MUSA, Independent
Socialist Workers
Spokesperson

JOHN V. TUNNEY, Democratic
United States Senator

Why three? For a couple of reasons. First, Wald and Musa represent progressives battling to present new and creative ideas to the American public. Secondly, acknowledging that, unfortunately, neither Wald nor Musa really has a chance of winning, Tunney becomes the realistic "lesser of two evils." His opponent, S.I. Hayakawa, of course, is a right-wing reactionary personified; a vicious, sick example of an oppressed minority person who's gone over to the other side. Known for his repression of students at San Francisco State, Hayakawa's latest scheme, for example, is to make the minimum wage for youth optional to employers. Only because Hayakawa is so far gone, does Tunney get the nod. But don't forget Wald and Musa.

CONGRESSIONAL U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

7TH DISTRICT

GEORGE MILLER, Democratic
Member of Congress

8TH DISTRICT

RONALD V. DELLUMS, Democratic
Member of Congress

Dellums is hip, progressive, concerned and involved. Called "the conscience of Congress," Dellums' record as a legislator, diligently representing the interests of Black and poor people, is impeccable. A must vote.

9TH DISTRICT

FORTNEY H. (PETE) STARK, JR.,
Democratic, United States Congressman

DAVID HARRIS, Democratic

CALIFORNIA STATE LEGISLATURE—SENATE

9TH DISTRICT

NICHOLAS C. PETRIS, Democratic
State Senator

CALIFORNIA STATE LEGISLATURE—ASSEMBLY

(Editor's note: Since voters from all over the Bay Area receive different ballots, according to their residence, but will only vote for one candidate, there is a duplication of ballot numbers at the end of some of the following candidates. This confusion only occurs when presenting the candidates in this type of summary manner.)

10TH DISTRICT

DANIEL BOATWRIGHT, Democratic
Member of the Assembly, 10th District

11TH DISTRICT

JOHN KNOX, Democratic
Member of the Assembly, 11th District

12TH DISTRICT

TOM BATES, Democratic 51
Member, Alameda County
Board of Supervisors

13TH DISTRICT

JOHN J. MILLER, Democratic 51
Member of the Assembly, 13th District,
California Legislature, Incumbent

John Miller has provided East Bay residents with positive legislation for several terms, and has no intention of changing. VOTE FOR MILLER.

14TH DISTRICT

BILL LOCKYER, Democratic 52
Member of the Assembly, 14th
District, California Legislature

15TH DISTRICT

S. FLOYD MORI, Democratic 51
Member of the Assembly



CONTINUED FROM FRONT PAGE

Unfortunately for our many readers outside the Oakland-San Francisco Bay Area, the large majority of the recommendations presented apply solely to this area or the state of California. However, just as the Black Panther Party, based here in Oakland, daily implements model Survival Programs which can be used as examples for other Black and poor communities to adapt to their own situations, let these endorsements then spur other people, in other areas, to do the same themselves. We focus on Oakland as our base of operations, yet community-minded candidates and progressive issues spring forth from the people everywhere in this land of racism, corruption and greed. Our task — we who are poor but strong, alienated but concerned — must now be able to pull together the political machinery and to build up our community institutions, upon which a greater and more realistic thrust can be made for the liberation of us all.

REMEMBER, IT IS YOUR LEGAL RIGHT TO TAKE THIS LIST OF ENDORSEMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE POLLS WITH YOU ON ELECTION DAY. With only a few exceptions, recommendations are presented as they will appear to voters on the actual ballot. VOTE NOVEMBER 2.

STATE MEASURES

1 **HOUSING FINANCE BOND LAW OF 1975.** Provides for $500,000,000 bond issue to provide funds for financing housing. **FOR 117**

2 **STATE, URBAN AND COASTAL PARK BOND ACT OF 1976.** Provides $280,000,000 for park beach, recreational, and historical preservation purposes. **FOR 119**

3 **RESIDENTIAL ENERGY CONSERVATION BOND LAW.** Provides $25,000,000 for financing residential energy insulation and solar heating and cooling systems. **FOR 12[illegible]**

4 **UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.** Authorizes Legislature to require competitive bidding for contracts. Prohibits denial of admission for race, religion or ethnic heritage. Financial impact: None in the absence of exercise of authority conferred on Legislature. **NO 12[illegible]**

5 **INTEREST RATES.** Increases maximum contract rate of interest collectible by nonexempt lenders for nonpersonal, nonfamily and nonhousehold loans. Financial impact: No fiscal effect on state or local government. **YES 12[illegible]**

6 **STATUTES, EFFECTIVE DATES, GOVERNOR'S CONSIDERATION. REFERENDUM.** Extends time for Governor's veto and changes effective dates of statutes under specified circumstances. Financial impact: Indeterminable. **YES 12[illegible]**

7 **JUDGES. CENSURE, REMOVAL, JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE COMMISSION.** Renames Commission. Authorizes Commission to admonish judges. Expands grounds for censure, removal of judges. Financial impact: Minor if any effect on state costs. **YES 13[illegible]**

8 **COUNTY SCHOOL OFFICES.** Authorizes appointments of county school superintendents, establishment of joint county school boards and superintendents by majority vote. Financial impact: Indeterminable. **YES 134**

9 **STATE CONSTITUTIONAL OFFICES.** Filling Vacancies In. Requires legislative confirmation of Governor's appointees to fill vacancies in constitutional offices. Financial impact: No direct state fiscal effect. **YES 136**

10 **PROPERTY TAXATION BY LOCAL GOVERNMENTS WHOSE BOUNDARIES INCLUDE AREA IN TWO OR MORE COUNTIES.** Prohibits property taxes without voter approval. Financial impact: No direct state or local fiscal effect. **YES 139**

11 **TAX RATES ON UNSECURED PROPERTY.** Requires Legislature to adjust rates to maintain equality between unsecured and secured property. Financial impact: No direct state or local fiscal effect. **YES 141**

12 **STATE LOANS. RESIDENTIAL ENERGY CONSERVATION IMPROVEMENTS.** Authorizes low interest state loans for residential insulation and solar heating or cooling systems. Financial impact: No direct state or local fiscal effect. **YES 144**

13 **GREYHOUND DOG RACING.** Establishes a state commission to license and regulate the conduct of and wagering on greyhound dog races. Financial impact: Indeterminable. **YES 146**

Contrary to the many sentimental arguments against Proposition 13, greyhound dog racing is not so "un-American" or "criminal" as its opponents would make it appear. Starving dogs to make them mean and hungry — so they will do anything their "master" orders — parallels the long-standing treatment of Black people in this society. Are the "good Americans" so self-righteously incensed over dog racing ready to campaign equally hard to end the oppression against Blacks in this country? Are those so upset over the possible intrusion of a "criminal element" ready to campaign day and night against the flow of heroin and other dangerous drugs into the Black community? Will they raise a finger to save the lives of Black children from addiction? Would they even work to outlaw boxing or horse racing? VOTE YES ON PROPOSITION 13.

14 **AGRICULTURAL LABOR RELATIONS. INITIATIVE STATUTE.** Re-enacts Agricultural Labor Relations Act of 1975 with amendments and requires state legislative appropriations to implement. Financial impact: Proposition would result in minor, if any, increased costs to the state. **YES 148**

Proposition 14 guarantees farmworkers the right to self-determination in deciding to unionize. It places control of farmworkers' destiny in their own hands, and out of slimy hands of certain backwards — and paid off — state legislators. As BPP chairperson Elaine Brown and UFW leader Cesar Chavez often comments, "Prop. 14 is not just a Chicano issue, it is a human issue." VOTE YES ON 14.

15 **CHIROPRACTORS, BOARD OF EXAMINERS. LICENSING.** Adds two public members to the Board of Chiropractor Examiners. Increases educational and licensing requirements. Financial impact: Insignificant. **YES 151**

ALAMEDA COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

5TH DISTRICT

JOHN GEORGE 61
Attorney at Law

Besides possessing one of the sharpest legal minds in the area, over the years John George has displayed top-flight human qualities, deserving of our attention and support. With John George as the first Black on the Alameda County Board of Supervisors, we can rest assured that our interests are being served 24-hours a day.

VOTE FOR JOHN GEORGE.

1ST DISTRICT

VALERIE A. RAYMOND 61
Advertising Accounts
Representative

S.F. BAY AREA RAPID TRANSIT DISTRICT

DISTRICT NO. 3

DICK CLARK 84
Incumbent Director San Francisco
Bay Area Rapid Transit District

DISTRICT NO. 7

ELLA HILL HUTCH 82
Incumbent

EAST BAY REGIONAL PARK DISTRICT

WARD NO. 1

MARY LEE JEFFERDS 99
Director, East Bay Regional
Park District

WARD NO. 2

HARLAN KESSEL 99
Appointed Incumbent

WARD NO. 4

WILLIAM R. HESTER 99
Accounts Manager



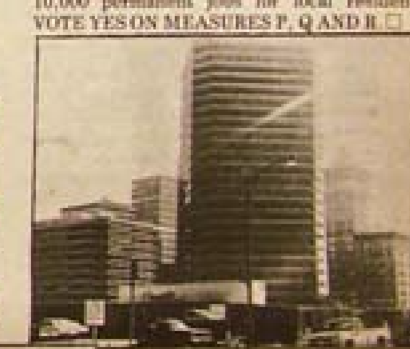
CITY OF OAKLAND MEASURES

MEASURE P: Should public entities be authorized to develop, construct, or acquire no more than 600 units of rental housing for low-income persons in the City of Oakland through the use of financing provided by state, federal or private sources, or by tax increments, for the following projects: Not more than 300 units for Grove-Shafter Replacement Housing, and not more than 300 units for City Center Replacement Housing? **YES 154**

MEASURE Q: Should public entities be authorized to develop, construct, or acquire no more than 1,850 units of rental housing for low-income persons in the City of Oakland through the use of financing provided by the California Housing Finance Agency for the following projects: Not more than 850 units for privately sponsored California Housing Finance Agency projects, and not more than 1,000 units for the State's neighborhood preservation program? **YES 160**

MEASURE R: Should public entities be authorized to develop, construct, or acquire no more than 2,250 units of rental housing for low-income persons in the City of Oakland through the use of financing provided by state, federal or private sources, or by tax increments, for the following projects: Not more than 1,750 units for the City's Community Development Home Maintenance and Improvement Project, and not more than 500 units for senior citizens' housing projects? **YES 164**

Measures P, Q and R will provide 3,700 units of mainly low-income and senior citizen housing which is badly needed in this impoverished port city. Passage of P, Q and R — particularly Measure P — ensures the development of the downtown City Center Project, free from costly and time consuming lawsuits, and thus furthers the possibility of 10,000 permanent jobs for local residents. VOTE YES ON MEASURES P, Q AND R. □



Take This To The Polls With You

THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY PROGRAM

MARCH 29, 1972 PLATFORM

WHAT WE WANT, WHAT WE BELIEVE

1. WE WANT FREEDOM. WE WANT POWER TO DETERMINE THE DESTINY OF OUR BLACK AND OPPRESSED COMMUNITIES.

We believe that Black and oppressed people will not be free until we are able to determine our destinies in our own communities ourselves, by fully controlling all the institutions which exist in our communities.

2. WE WANT FULL EMPLOYMENT FOR OUR PEOPLE.

We believe that the federal government is responsible and obligated to give every person employment or a guaranteed income. We believe that if the American businessmen will not give full employment, then the technology and means of production should be taken from the businessmen and placed in the community so that the people of the community can organize and employ all of its people and give a high standard of living.

3. WE WANT AN END TO THE ROBBERY BY THE CAPITALIST OF OUR BLACK AND OPPRESSED COMMUNITIES.

We believe that this racist government has robbed us and now we are demanding the overdue debt of forty acres and two mules. Forty acres and two mules were promised 100 years ago as restitution for slave labor and mass murder of Black people. We will accept the payment in currency which will be distributed to our many communities. The American racist has taken part in the slaughter of over fifty million Black people. Therefore, we feel this is a modest demand that we make.

4. WE WANT DECENT HOUSING, FIT FOR THE SHELTER OF HUMAN BEINGS.

We believe that if the landlords will not give decent housing to our Black and oppressed communities, then the housing and the land should be made into cooperatives so that the people in our communities, with government aid, can build and make decent housing for the people.

5. WE WANT EDUCATION FOR OUR PEOPLE THAT EXPOSES THE TRUE NATURE OF THIS DECADENT AMERICAN SOCIETY. WE WANT EDUCATION THAT TEACHES US OUR TRUE HISTORY AND OUR ROLE IN THE PRESENT-DAY SOCIETY.

We believe in an educational system that will give to our people a knowledge of self. If you do not have knowledge of yourself and your position in the society and the world, then you will have little chance to know anything else.

6. WE WANT COMPLETELY FREE HEALTH CARE FOR ALL BLACK AND OPPRESSED PEOPLE.

We believe that the government must provide, free of charge, for the people, health facilities which will not only treat our illnesses, most of which have come about as a result of our oppression, but which will also develop preventative medical programs to guarantee our future survival. We believe that mass health education and research programs must be developed to give all Black and oppressed people access to advanced scientific and medical information, so we may provide ourselves with proper medical attention and care.

7. WE WANT AN IMMEDIATE END TO POLICE BRUTALITY AND MURDER OF BLACK PEOPLE, OTHER PEOPLE OF COLOR, ALL OPPRESSED PEOPLE INSIDE THE UNITED STATES.

We believe that the racist and fascist government of the United States uses its domestic enforcement agencies to carry out its program of oppression against Black people, other people of color and poor people inside the United States. We believe it is our right, therefore, to defend ourselves against such armed forces and that all Black and oppressed people should be armed for self-defense of our homes and communities against these fascist police forces.

8. WE WANT AN IMMEDIATE END TO ALL WARS OF AGGRESSION.

We believe that the various conflicts which exist around the world stem directly from the aggressive desires of the U.S. ruling circle and government to force its domination upon the oppressed people of the world. We believe that if the U.S. government or its lackeys do not cease these aggressive wars that it is the right of the people to defend themselves by any means necessary against their aggressors.

9. WE WANT FREEDOM FOR ALL BLACK AND POOR OPPRESSED PEOPLE NOW HELD IN U.S. FEDERAL, STATE, COUNTY, CITY AND MILITARY PRISONS AND JAILS. WE WANT TRIALS BY A JURY OF PEERS FOR ALL PERSONS CHARGED WITH SO-CALLED CRIMES UNDER THE LAWS OF THIS COUNTRY.

We believe that the many Black and poor oppressed people now held in U.S. prisons and jails have not received fair and impartial trials under a racist and fascist judicial system and should be free from incarceration. We believe in the ultimate elimination of all wretched, inhuman penal insitutions, because the masses of men and women imprisoned inside the United States or by the U.S. military are the victims of oppressive conditions which are the real cause of their imprisonment. We believe that when persons are brought to trial that they must be guaranteed, by the United States, juries of their peers, attorneys of their choice and freedom from imprisonment while awaiting trials.

10. WE WANT LAND, BREAD, HOUSING, EDUCATION, CLOTHING, JUSTICE, PEACE AND PEOPLE'S COMMUNITY CONTROL OF MODERN TECHNOLOGY.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But, when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security.

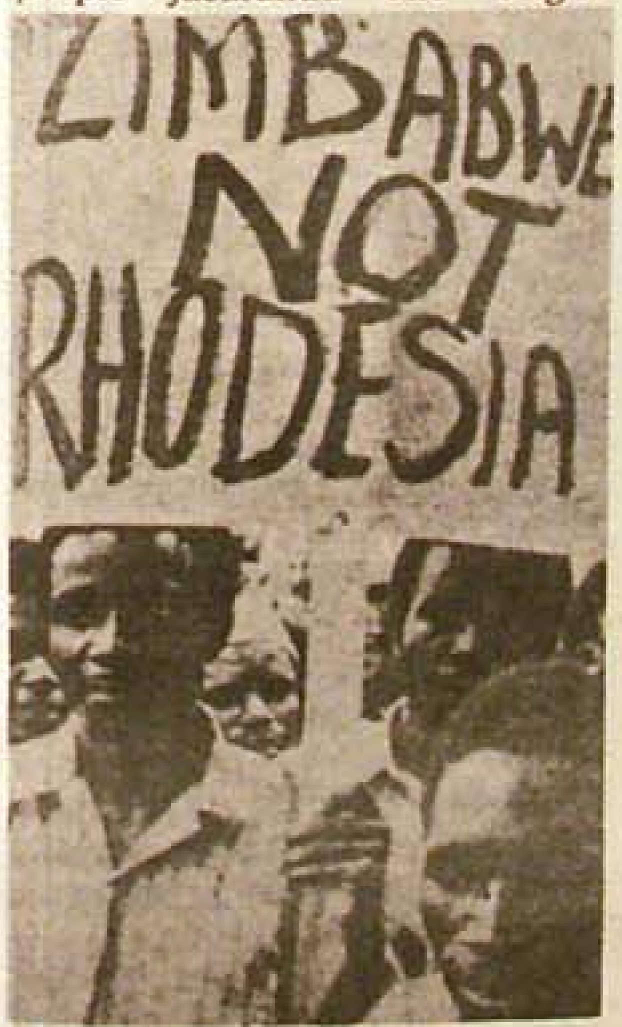
Life Is Hard In Rhodesian "Township"

The following article is excerpted from a much longer piece, written by New York Times correspondent Henry Kamm.

(Salisbury, Rhodesia) - Highfield is to Salisbury as Soweto is to Johannesburg. It is where the Black men and women that keep White Salisbury prosperous and looking sleek have to go to sleep and live the nonworking part of their waking hours. They are not allowed to do so in areas like Salisbury, set apart for Europeans — a southern African term for Whites.

"The 'townships' (southern African for Black ghettos) are in European lands designated for African use," said B.H. Mussett, "minister for Internal Affairs," an interview. "They are there for the European economy."

Highfield is all that Salisbury is not. It is teeming, noisy and raw, not staid, well-tended and Victorian-genteel. Its dirt streets swarm with children, and the purple jacaranda and bright flame trees of the spacious parks of Salisbury seem much farther away than the few miles that separate town from township.



Militant Zimbabweans protest White minority rule.

Patrick and Ann Kasere and their seven children live a typical Highfield life. He works as an assistant mechanic in a motor-repair shop, she as a tobacco grader for about four months of the year and as much

CONTINUED ON PAGE 24

BLACKS UNANIMOUSLY OPPOSE KISSINGER PLAN

Z.A.N.U. LEADER: "TALKS IN GENEVA, WAR IN ZIMBABWE"

(Geneva, Switzerland) — Just three days before the long-awaited talks on the establishment of Black majority rule in Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) were scheduled to begin here, two top Black leaders of the country vowed that the armed liberation struggle against the Rhodesian White minority government would intensify, even as the talks were in progress.

The outlook for the success of the Geneva talks or even that they would be held at all was one of pessimism following the remarks of Robert Mugabe, who serves as political commander of the Zimbabwe People's Army (ZIPA) — the Mozambique-based "Fighting Force" waging the armed struggle against the White racist regime headed by "Prime Minister" Ian Smith — as well as a member of the Central Committee of the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU), and Joshua Nkomo, leader of the internal wing of the African National Council (ANC).

In an interview with the Yugoslavian News Agency last week, Mugabe proclaimed, "We shall negotiate in Geneva and make war in Zimbabwe simultaneously. Vietnam is our model." A ZIPA broadcast over Mozambique Radio condemned the conference as a "farce" that was "doomed to failure."



ROBERT MUGABE (inset), political commander of the Zimbabwe People's Army, is an influential figure in southern Africa (map).

Mugabe and Nkomo, arriving here Sunday, both strongly re-emphasized that they have no intention of negotiating with the Smith government on the basis of the "package plan" worked out last month by U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger. The plan calls for a biracial interim government to rule Zimbabwe for the next two years until a new constitution is drafted creating Black majority rule. Under the Kissinger plan, a Council of State, with a 50 per cent White membership, a 50 per cent Black membership, and a White chairperson, would rule the interim government.

Smith, who arrived here on October 21 for preliminary talks with British United Nations Ambassador Ivor Richard — Britain is the convener of the conference as the legitimate colonial authority in Zimbabwe — immediately insisted that the Kissinger plan "sold" to him is non-negotiable. The White rebel leader also maintained that Rhodesian Whites can hold out against ZIPA freedom fighters and world economic sanctions for years if necessary.

Mugabe, who recently formed a "patriotic front" with Nkomo in order to unite Black forces at the Geneva talks, declared that his delegation "excludes the Kissinger plan, about which we were not consulted and which stands completely rejected by us and all the masses of Zimbabwe behind us."

Zimbabwean Black leaders, supported by the presidents of the five frontline states in southern Africa — Mozambique, Angola, Tanzania, Zambia and Botswana — are demanding Black majority rule within a matter of months and maintain that true liberation can only be won through an armed takeover of the Smith regime, not through the Geneva talks.

Reiterating this point, Mugabe went on to say that ZIPA "remained determined that the armed struggle shall continue and in fact gain momentum until total power is transferred to us."

Nkomo echoed Mugabe's position that he, too, had not come to Geneva to negotiate with the Smith regime on the Kissinger proposals, which Nkomo said had "very serious flaws."

CONTINUED ON PAGE 24

EXCLUSIVE INTERVIEW WITH ZIMBABWE PEOPLE'S ARMY DEPUTY POLITICAL COMMISSAR

"THE TARGET OF OUR BULLETS IS EXPLOITATION"

The following is Part 2 of an exclusive interview with Dzinashe Machingura, deputy political commissar of the Zimbabwe People's Army (ZIPA) conducted by the Mozambique Information Agency. This interview provides the first in-depth look into the thinking inside the guerrilla camps, based in Mozambique, leading the armed struggle for the liberation of Zimbabwe.

PART 2

Q: It is clear that since the beginning of this year the ZIPA forces have stepped up the armed struggle. Has this been done only in terms of the geographical area affected by the war, that is to say, is it only a matter of extending the war to a wider area, or has the war been intensified in the sense of achieving higher combat effectiveness?

MACHINGURA: It is true that there has been considerable expansion of the geographical area covered by our guerrilla struggle. But the quantitative growth of the war has also given rise to the qualitative development and transformation of this same war. This has become necessary in accordance with the changes in the enemy's situation.

The enemy is now generally on the defensive. The enemy has now employed the strategy of not dispersing its forces, so as to minimize the danger of ambushes on patrols and to minimize the dangers of surprise attacks on small encamped units without permanent fortification. This has forced the enemy to concentrate its forces in large fortified camps and to deploy its forces in big convoys. To continue the war we have to develop it to a stage of attacking the garrisoned enemy and to raise the level of tactics to ambushing large enemy convoys.

IMPERATIVE NEED

Therefore there was an imperative need for a qualitative change in our struggle. This we have realized and carried out through operating in bigger military units, which has been possible because of the qualitative development of the consciousness of the masses, who are serving as our camouflage, as our intelligence system and as our quartermaster. Mass participation and mass support in guerrilla warfare is an indispensable condition for victory. It is the strategic aim of the Smith regime, like its predecessors in Vietnam, Mozambique, Angola and other countries, to try to isolate the guerrillas from the masses by establishing concentration camps, the so-called "protective villages." However, the Smith regime has now overtaxed its manpower to such an extent that it doesn't have adequate manpower to police the concentration camps. So there are always loopholes.

Our struggle is a popular struggle, and it enjoys abundant support from the broad masses of the Zimbabwean people. We have a fairly large army, which runs into thousands. Without the support of the masses it would be very difficult to maintain such a big army. We get food, clothing and whatever kind of assistance we need from the masses. Some governments find it a burden to maintain an army only half the size of ours. But we are capable of maintaining this army because of the support we get from the broad masses of the people.

TO BE CONTINUED



The military struggle in Zimbabwe against the Ian Smith regime has greatly intensified in the past year, placing the White minority government on the defensive.

4,000 Detained In Thailand Coup

(Bangkok, Thailand) - Thailand's military junta announced last week that since seizing power on October 6, it has over 4,000 people.

At least 41 persons, 39 of them students, died in the bloody confrontation between police and striking students at Thammasat University on October 6, the day of the military coup. The student protest sparked the return of the repressive military regime in 1973.

While police blasted university buildings with automatic weapons fire and used high explosive shells from recoilless cannon to disperse students, a band of right-wing civilians, dubbed the "Village Scouts," engaged in savage attacks on Thammasat students, lynching four of them. (See photo at right).



AFRICA IN FOCUS

Namibia

South African "Prime Minister" John Vorster met recently with Roelof W. Botha, the country's "ambassador" to the United Nations, to decide whether South Africa should participate in a conference on Namibia (South West Africa) proposed by U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger. Neither man commented on the talks, however, knowledgeable South African officials reported Vorster's continuing opposition to direct negotiations with the South West African People's Organization (SWAPO).

People's Mozambique

A military plane of the White minority government of Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) illegally flying over Mozambican territory was shot down on October 14 in Chibabava region, Sofala Province, by the Mozambican People's Liberation Army. The Rhodesian plane, according to an article in the Mozambican paper *Noticias*, was downed some 25 miles into Mozambique's airspace. Last month, the Mozambican Army shot down an intruding plane of the Rhodesian government in the Gaza Province.

People's Angola

David Aires Machado, minister of labor of the People's Republic of Angola, and Adao Manuel Rodriguez, of the information secretariat of the Union of Angolan Workers, recently visited Cuba at the invitation of the Cuban Ministry of Labor. Machado told a press conference that the purpose of his visit was to discuss the details of agreements reached last July between Angolan President Agostinho Neto and Cuban Premier Fidel Castro concerning the ministries of labor of the two countries.

Nigeria

Tens of thousands of Nigerians joined in a colorful, spirited ceremony commemorating the sixteenth anniversary of their independence from Great Britain on October 1. Speaking in a nationwide radio broadcast, Nigerian Head of State Lieutenant-General Olusegun Obsango said; "We believe that independent Africa has a duty to be concerned with and assist in every way possible the total liberation of the continent."

DAY OF SOLIDARITY—OCT.26

O.A.U. Protests Transkei "Independence"

(Addis Ababa, Ethiopia) — In a formal protest against the "independence" of South Africa's Transkei "homeland" — scheduled for October 26 — member states of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) will observe that date as a day of solidarity with Black people of Azania (South Africa) and Namibia (South West Africa) in their struggle against "bantustans" and for the territorial integrity of their nations.

Meanwhile, the U.S., bowing to a widespread diplomatic boycott of the Transkei by the international community, announced last week that America will not recognize the "bantustan" of three million Blacks when it becomes officially "independent" of the White minority government of South Africa.

Except for South African "Prime Minister" John Vorster



Map of Transkei (shaded area).

and other White South African officials, no foreign diplomats are expected to be on hand for the "independence" celebrations in Umtata, capital of the Transkei. Indeed, as Chief Kaiser Matanzima, who will be the first "prime minister" of the new nation, arrived in Johannesburg last week to launch celebrations for October 26, there were rumors in Soweto "township" that any Azanians who took part in the celebrations "would be dealt with."

CONTINUED ON PAGE 22

TRIPLE U.N. VETO BLOCKS CENSURE OF NAMIBIAN POLICY

S.W.A.P.O. SEEKS ARMS TO FIGHT SOUTH AFRICA

(Lusaka, Zambia) — The South West African People's Organization (SWAPO) last week called for massive foreign military assistance in its armed struggle against South Africa (Azania) in the aftermath of the defeat in the United Nations Security Council of a resolution that would have imposed a mandatory arms embargo on the country for its failure to grant immediate Black majority rule in Namibia.

The triple veto, cast on October 19 by the U.S., Great Britain and France, was the third time in a year that the three Western powers have saved the White minority South African government from U.N . condemnation.

Speaking here, Moses Gurirab, administrative secretary of SWAPO, said that the recent trip of SWAPO President Sam Nujoma to Cuba was connected with securing arms. Asked whether SWAPO planned to use foreign troops to escalate the war in Namibia, Gurirab said, "SWAPO has sufficient manpower to fight the war. What we need now are more weapons and we shall get them from friends who support our stand over the question of independence for the oppressed people in Namibia."

The 15-point resolution — co-sponsored by Tanzania, Benin, Guyana, Libya, Pakistan, Romania and Panama — strongly condemned South Africa for having failed to comply with earlier Security Council resolutions on Namibia and reemphasized the Council's demands put forth in a January 30 resolution, including:

- Free elections to be held on August 30, 1976, sponsored by the U.N. to determine the future of the South African colony;
- Withdrawal of all South African troops from Namibia; and
- The immediate release of all Namibian political prisoners.

The U.S. and Britain said they opposed the resolution because of their fear that it would jeopardize the "delicate" negotiations now underway with South Africa concerning the independence of Namibia. Italy and Japan abstained from voting for the same reason.

African diplomats at the U.N., attacking the triple veto, charged that the U.S., Britain and France are now more responsible than ever for bringing about the independence of Namibia. "The burden on these countries is much more serious now that once again they have protected South Africa in the Security Council," said Salim A. Salim, Tanzania's permanent representative to the U.N. and chairman of the world body's Decolonization Committee.

Meanwhile, in South Africa, "Prime Minister" John Vorster said in an interview with the *New York Times* last week that he

CONTINUED ON PAGE 24



Anti-apartheid demonstration in Soweto "township."

Azanian Actors Released—3 Killed At Soweto Funeral

(Umtata, Transkei) — Two internationally acclaimed Black Azanian (South African) actors were released from detention this week by the Transkei government, just 48 hours before the tribal "homeland's" scheduled "independence" from South Africa. (See article, this page.)

John Kani and Winston Ntshona were arrested by Transkei authorities on October 8 after they performed their hit play *Sizwe Banzi Is Dead.* The play received rave reviews in New York last year and won the two actors Tony Awards, the theater world's equivalent of Academy Awards. (See last week's issue of THE BLACK PANTHER.)

Kani and Ntshona were jailed because of remarks they made during the play that the Transkei is a dumping ground for Azania's dispossessed Blacks. No charges had been made against the two men who were released on the personal orders of Transkei Chief Minister Kaiser Matanzima.

The American Theater Critics Association had planned demonstrations in New York and Washington this week to demand the actors' release.

Meanwhile, in Soweto "township" last week, South African police fired shotguns and automatic weapons into a crowd of more than 10,000 Blacks attending a funeral, killing three persons and wounding at least 51.

The incident took place at the funeral of a Black student, Jackie Mashabane, who died mysteriously this month while in police custody. According to a police official, when police ordered the crowd at Soweto's Doornknop Cemetery, 15 miles southwest of Johannesburg, to disperse, the Sowetans "chanted all sorts of slogans and handed out subversive pamphlets." The official said that the protesters clenched their fists in the Black power salute "and attacked the police with stones."

In an earlier incident in Soweto, angry Azanians attacked a municipal bus depot and stoned and set fire to several vehicles after the funeral of 16-year-old Dumisani Mbatha, who was arrested last month following a protest march by Black students in Johannesburg. A prison spokesperson said that the Black youth allegedly became ill in jail and died. Hundreds of Azanians arrested by the White minority government die each year under mysterious circumstances.□

O.C.L.C. : A Haven For The Black Community

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 4

lems can be given careful ongoing attention.

•*Seniors Against A Fearful Environment (S.A.F.E.) Club* — Elderly people in America are often forgotten and considered useless once they reach 65 and are forced to "retire." Originally initiated as an escort and transportation service to protect senior citizens against muggings and robberies when they went to cash their checks, the S.A.F.E. Club has become a vital part in the lives of many elderly people, providing them with a variety of meaningful social activities that save them from the boredom and loneliness they might otherwise face.

S.A.F.E. CLUB

The S.A.F.E Club regularly sponsors dinners, dances, scenic bus tours to interesting places, talent shows and fashion shows in which the seniors model their own stylish creations. The Club also sponsors an arts and crafts program.

Gerryiatrics is that branch of medicine dealing with aging. In this area the George Jackson People's Free Medical Clinic and the S.A.F.E. Club combine their services, ensuring that senior citizens receive the quality health care that they so rightfully deserve.

•*Legal Aid and Educational Program* — Staff in this OCLC program provide legal counsel in such areas as rent, food stamps, welfare rights and criminal law. People who require the services of an attorney are referred to a competent, low cost lawyer.

OCLC legal services also include a Free Busing To Prisons Program and a Free Commissary for Prisoners Program. The Busing Program maintains the bond between prisoners and their families by providing free transportation to California penal institutions. Frequent trips are made to state penitentiaries and other prisons as well as weekly Sunday visits to the nearby Santa Rita county jail facility.

FREE COMMISSARY

The Free Commissary Program enables prison and jail inmates to receive badly needed personal items, such as hygiene products and clothing, and books, legal and other reading material. Since Christmas is generally the only time during the year when inmates may receive packages, the Free Commissary Program annually sponsors a major holiday drive to raise funds needed to purchase commissary items and to secure the items themselves from various community businesses and individuals willing to donate them.

•*Adult Education Program* — Weekly evening classes are conducted for adults who wish to acquire a high school General Equivalency Diploma (GED). The OCLC, in affiliation with the Oakland Board of Education, offers courses to help people prepare for the necessary exam for the GED. Classes include basic reading, writing and mathematics.

Free Employment Program — The unemployment rate in the predominantly Black East Oakland community is the highest in the city. The OCLC Free Employment Program avoids the typical bureaucratic approach whereby Black and poor people seeking jobs are usually shuttled from office to office, through miles of red tape, where too few jobs are available and those few are often meaningless and degrading.

LISTINGS

Through listings from state and local agencies, school districts, newspaper ads, local factories, businesses, and the "grapevine," the Free Employment Program has developed a job information network that is available for community use. Staff also provide whatever assistance is necessary in pursuing a job lead.

•*Free Film Series* — This OCLC program is sponsored in conjunction with the Experimental College of Laney College, whose students receive credit for attending the weekly films shown at the Learning Center. Among the well known films shown by the Film Series are *Sounder, Bonnie and Clyde, Cooley High* and *Mandingo*.

TO BE CONTINUED









BPINS photos

OCLC programs (clockwise): Participants in prison entertainment program sponsored by Free Busing to Prisons Program; Adult Education Program; S.A.F.E. Club, members gather for bus ride; and the Free Busing To Prison Program.

NOTICE

EDITOR'S NOTE: THE EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES CORPORATION (EOC) AD THAT NORMALLY APPEARS IN THIS SPACE IS BEING REDESIGNED AND WILL APPEAR AGAIN NEXT WEEK.

WORLD SCOPE

Philippines

Five thousand demonstrators chanting "Marcos Hitler" were savagely attacked by club-swinging riot police in Manila, Philippines, on October 10, in the first riot in four years of martial law. The protesters — mostly students, laborers, squatters and churchmen — appealed to Filipinos to boycott a referendum Saturday, October 16, called to ratify continuation of the country's martial laws and approve constitutional amendments increasing President Ferdinand Marcos' powers. Many youths had bloodied heads or were otherwise injured by police.

Haiti

Thirteen Haitians fleeing the repressive regime of President Jean Claude (Baby "Doc") Duvalier arrived last week in Miami, Florida, aboard a 28-foot-long sailboat along with two Americans. The Haitians — two men, five women and six children — now join 2,000 of their brethen who have fled Haiti since 1972 and are suing to avoid deportation and to be given political refugee status.

Occupied Palestine

Seventy-four Arab youths were recently charged with desecrating Jewish religious artifacts during a conflict at the Tomb of the Patriarchy a shrine in the Occupied West Bank town of Hebron that is sacred to both Moslems and Jews. Although it has not been determined who precipitated the vandalism — Jews or Moslems — the desecration touched off rioting resulting in the shooting of seven Arab youths in the nearby village of Halhoul, allegedly by a Jewish civilian. The occupying Israeli military forces imposed a 16-day curfew in this Moslem-Arab municipality.

People's China

Hua Kuo-feng — recently elected to succeed Mao Tse-tung as chairman of the Chinese Communist Party — was acclaimed as the new leader of the People's Republic of China here last week at a rally before a million Chinese people. Peking Mayor Wu Teh, the rally's main speaker, strongly denounced the so-called "gang of four" — Mao's widow, Chiang Ching, and three other radical members of the Politburo — who have been "liquidated" from the Party.

ENTERTAINMENT

"ROOTS": GOING BEYOND THE INSURMOUNTABLE WALL OF SLAVERY

Following, THE BLACK PANTHER presents a recent interview with Black author Alex Haley on his new book, Roots, *which has sold an unprecedented 250,000 hard back copies since it was published by Doubleday just three weeks ago. Written by Blake Green, the interview is excerpted from a much longer article which appeared in the* San Francisco Chronicle.

"Most White people," says the author Alex Haley, "like to think they go back to William the Conqueror." The truth of course, is that "the ancestors of the great bulk of people in this country were those two pernicious (deadly) words: serf and peasant."

The 25 million Blacks of African descent in the U.S. don't have to follow the limbs of their family trees across the ocean and into medieval times to find their lowest point. It's when they want to go beyond slavery, however, that they meet a seemingly insurmountable wall.

Records go back only to the first auction at the docks where the human cargo unloaded from ships weren't asked their African names, but were given Anglicized first names and their new owner's surname. A change of owners meant a change of surname.

So when Haley set out to trace his own roots, he had only a few fragments to work with: some foreign sounding names and words that his great, great, great great, great-grandfather, an African who had been bought by a Virginia planter named Waller, had impressed upon his daughter and she upon her son and he upon his children on down through seven generations.

Through a series of incredible circumstances, in 1967 Haley found himself in the back country of The Gambia, West Africa, talking with a griot (an oral historian) of the Mandinkan tribe who told him that yes, there had been a man named Kunta Kinte, that one day two centuries before he had disappeared and that these curious people clustered around the amazed American were his sixth cousins.

Someday Haley says he will write in greater detail about his search. His novel *Roots*, recently published by Doubleday, is the story of his family, from the child Kunta, playing in the jungle, to the child Alex, sitting on the porch of his Tennessee home and hearing his elders recite the family history.

By necessity, much of the book is fiction — Haley choses to call it "faction," explaining that he has been historically true to the places and times in which he has placed his family (with an exactness that consumed much of the 12 years he spent on the book).



Author ALEX HALEY, whose book Roots *has been critically acclaimed.*

But the personalities, especially those of the supporting cast of Whites and plantation Blacks are based on "prototypes," he says, insisting they are "not cardboard characters — such as the stereotype "tobacco-drooling white cracker."

Haley says he is sure that his African forebearer only "symbolizes most of the Africans who were brought over. They retained their culture to the end of their days — defiantly so.

"I'm sure the stories (in other families) were passed down. . . that such and such was said, but maybe no one paid any attention.

"Blacks who have read *Roots* get very emotional," he said. "It is the same story as theirs — I was just able to fill in the blanks."

Not even Haley knows why his family preserved the story through so many generations. The fact that it is being told now, he says, may be nothing more astounding than that "one of the children grew up and became a writer."

Whatever the reason, it is a good thing it happened when it did — for several reasons. Haley admits that his desire to write had nothing to do with putting his family's history on paper and that he had not transmitted the story to his own three children.

Haley refuses to engage in any hypothesizing about whether life today would have been better for him if Kinte had not been captured by slave traders.

"There is not a single one in that village (in Africa) that would want to live here," he said. "But I am an American — the longer I stayed in Africa, I realized how American I was. This is an area of Africa where if you go a half hour, it is as if you traveled a century back."

Although *Roots* is based on his mother's side of the family, (where he discovered White and Cherokee blood mixed with the African), Haley has also traced his father's genealogy. "Right into Ireland," he said with amusement. "It shocked the hell out of me. How am I ever gonna feel Irish?"□

In A Hundred Years

in a hundred years it will all
matter
terribly

saigon — nausea
selma — too much
watts — outrageous

malcolm x — gone
fred hampton — gone
george jackson — gone

and from this follows
nothing

the killers are winning but
they are not winning over

first i come
then i come again
then a long time later
then a long time later come
other
people

i have lost many chances but
i have not lost out

by Donald Freed
for Barboura Morris Freed

O.A.U. States Protest Transkei "Independence"

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 19

Matanzima, regarded as a sellout by leaders of seven tribal "homelands" — Transkei and Bobphatzswana are the only two of the nine "homelands" offered self-rule to accept it — told a crowd of 3,000 in Soweto that the Transkei had no need to fight South Africa for liberation since "we are getting all we want without a shot being fired."

South Africa first offered autonomy to the "bantustans" three years ago. Under the policy of "separate development" which is nothing more than apartheid, the Vorster regime offered the "homelands" self-rule in exchange for their surrender of all claims of citizenship in South Africa. The scheme has been denounced by the OAU and freedom loving people throughout the world.

Some 14,200 square miles of grassland along the Indian Ocean coast, the size of Delaware, the Transkei is the largest of South Africa's "bantustans" but is highly impoverished. When the South African government decided over 10 years ago to build up the economies of the "bantustans" — *with the ultimate goal of granting them self-rule in order to stem the tide of Black* political protest in the country — hundreds of millions of dollars were poured into the Transkei. Building projects in the Umtata area alone run into tens of millions of dollars and nearly $50 million more has been spent developing an industrial town at Butterworth, southwest of the capital, the *New York Times* reports.



Street in Umtata, capital of the "independent" Transkei.

Despite this substantial financial outlay — during the Transkei's first year of "independence" South Africa will provide $95 million of the new nation's $156 million budget — members of the Xhosa tribe who will be forced to give up their South African citizenship to become citizens of the Transkei live in thatched huts. Industrial development has only had a marginal impact on the Xhosas whose economy is based on the herding and barter system of their ancestors. Most Transkeians will depend for their survival on members of their families who work as migrant workers in the mines and factories of South Africa. Hundreds of thousands of them send money home.

The Transkei Development Corporation, whose task it is to attract industry and buy up White businesses and farms to be turned over to the Black population, is headed by a nine-member board with five South African appointees. The corporation's funds are supplied by South Africa, and its top officials are frank about the continuing need for assistance from the Vorster regime.

In the last several months, half of the Whites who lived in the Transkei have fled their homes. The dominant mood of Whites is one of fear, as expressed by a White apprentice mechanic who said: "I wouldn't feel safe here after independence especially after what's happened in Soweto. When the Blacks take over, just about anything could happen."□

F.B.I. Linked To Fatal Cuban Plane Bombing

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7

ton Post reports, Leo's most recent contact with any of the saboteurs was with Herman Ricardo, 25, a Venezuelan held in Trinidad who has confessed to placing the bomb aboard the Cubana plane. (In addition, another Venezuelan, Freddy Lugo, is being held with Ricardo in Trinidad. Two Cuban exiles, Luis Posada and Orlando Bosch, are being detained here by Caracas police.)

The spokesperson said that Leo twice helped Ricardo to get visas. Earlier this month Leo helped Ricardo obtain a one-year U.S. business visa for a trip to Puerto Rico "on assignment" as a photographer for *Vision* magazine.

The FBI agent, who has been the "legal attache" at the U.S. embassy in Caracas since 1970, also maintained contact with Posada, a fervent anti-Castro Cuban exile who was one of the five top men in the Venezuelan security police — the Disip — from 1971 through 1973.

The embassy spokeperson said he had no explanation why Leo's name and telephone number appeared in Lugos' appointment book, although he claimed that the agent had no personal contact with the 31-year-old Venezuelan.

The fourth man being detained, Orlando Bosch, is a leader of the Revolutionary Organization Command, a Miami-based anti-Castro group of Cuban exiles.

Bosch has been previously convicted in Miami of terrorist activities and the U.S. has allegedly asked Venezuela for his return for questioning in connection with the September 21 assassination of Chilean dignitary Orlando Letelier, a foreign minister in the socialist Allende government before it was overthrown.

In his solemn yet fiery address at the mass rally, Castro revealed that a Cuban double agent had recently intercepted CIA messages which demanded a "complete itinerary" of plans for the Cuban premier's visit to People's Angola and several other African states in November.

Castro also listed nine separate incidents—ranging from an attack on two fishing boats on April 6 to the fatal plane bombing on October 6—of CIA hostilties against the Cuban people, Cubana Airlines and various Cuban embassies.

"The government of President Gerald Ford will not dare to deny this," Castro charged.□

INSIDE LATIN AMERICA



Panama

Thousands of Panamanians met in Panama City recently to reaffirm their country's determination to recover national sovereignty over the Canal Zone.

General Omar Torrijos, head of the Panamanian government, stated that: ". . .the fundamental problem which Panama has at this moment is the existence of a colonial enclave in the heart of our country. . .We are taking every step to achieve liberation through negotiations. But when all the channels are closed to us, our people will demonstrate before the world that we have enough valor to eliminate the intruders by force."

The U.S. and Panama are resuming talks on a new Panama Canal Treaty, reports *United Press International*. Sources report that under current formulations, Panama could get full control of the Canal over a 25 to 50-year period. However, during the Carter-Ford foreign policy debate on October 6, Jimmy Carter stated that he "would not relinquish practical control of the Panama Canal Zone any time in the forseeable future," while President Ford displayed a similar hard line.

CARICOM

The Council of Ministers of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) decided at a Council conference recently held in Georgetown, Guyana, on a joint representation to the United States over the tripling of duties on sugar imports. Chairman of the conference, Jamaican Minister of Industry, Tourism and Foreign Trade Percival Patterson, said that CARICOM has already contacted the group of Latin American and Caribbean sugar exporting countries affected.

Argentina

The first American known to have died fighting as a guerrilla in Argentina was killed last week in Cordoba after throwing a hand grenade at security forces surrounding a house where suspicious activity had been reported, according to an army communique. Chris Ann Olson, 30, the daughter of an executive of Kaiser Industries who lives in the East Bay, was killed instantly when police opened fire on her, the communique said.

MARTIAL ARTS

Reaction Time

In all athletic events, and particularly the combative martial arts, reaction time is an essential quality that cannot be overlooked. The time of recognizing a cue (a thrown ball, a punch or kick, etc.) and time of reacting are all aspects of speed, and the trained artist will soon realize that often it's not how fast an object is traveling, but how soon it gets to the target that counts.

Basically, reaction time is the time gap between a stimulus and the response. It may be more completely defined as the time that elapses from the occurrence of the stimulus, or cue to act, to the beginning of the muscle movement. Additionally, we can add that reaction time is the time from the occurence of the stimulus itself to the completion of a simple muscular contraction.

Both of the statements include the time taken for perception. If the perception is a simple thing like hearing a gun or seeing a ball dropped, the amount of possible improvement of perceptual speed is less. The techniques of preparatory movement (footwork, body feints, etc.) can be improved so that response time is shortened. The direction of one's attention (vision awareness) to the movement (such as a punch or kick) can act to shorten the response time.

The remaining factor in an individual's reaction time is the quickness of the muscle contractions. Reaction time becomes longer under the following conditions: not training in any type of system or method; tiredness; absentmindedness; or emotional pressures (i.e. anger, fear, etc.).

An opponent's reaction time is lengthened immediately after the completion of a technique, when his stimuli (multiple attacks, feints) are combined; when he is inhaling, when attention or sight is misdirected; and generally when an opponent is physically or mentally off balance.

Another consideration in developing reaction time is that as an individual's vision speed increases as well as his or her physical/analytical skills, it becomes possible to determine the probable direction and type of movement, thus reducing reaction time even more.

SPORTS

OWNERS LOSE LEGAL CHALLENGES

PRO FOOTBALL'S "ROZELLE RULE" BAN UPHELD

(St. Louis, Mo.) - A federal appeals court has upheld a lower court ruling that the National Football League's (NFL's) "Rozelle Rule" is unlawful and in violation of federal antitrust laws.

Under the "Rozelle Rule," if a player played out his contract and his option year and then went to another team, any team that signed him was required to provide compensation. Although it upheld the ban on this arbitrary rule — which was named after its originator, NFL commissioner/czar Pete Rozelle — the three-judge appeals court also called for negotiations on "reasonable restrictions related to play or transfers."

Ed Garvey, executive director of the NFL Players' Association, stated, "We are extremely pleased. . .Hopefully, with this decision, the NFL owners and the commissioner (Pete Rozelle) will decide to come to the bargaining table in good faith to achieve a compromise agreement."

The court, in its 35-page opinion, termed the "Rozelle Rule" "far more restrictive than necessary."

An NFL spokesperson conceded, "This judicial clarification should pave the way for a resolution of these matters at the bargaining table, as has been done in baseball, hockey and basketball."



Pittsburgh Steeler LYNN SWANN (88, white) is belted by two Oakland Raiders after receiving a pass. Recent court ruling upheld ban on football's "Rozelle Rule."

The suit against the "Rozelle Rule" was originally filed in 1972 by Black All-Pro tight end John Mackey, who successfully contended that the rule restricted his bargaining ability as a free agent. Fourteen other present and former NFL players joined in the suit which was funded by the Players' Association. Mackey was blacklisted from pro football in retaliation for having filed the suit.

Just last month professional football franchise owners were stunned when U.S. District Court Judge William B. Bryant ruled that the NFL's annual draft of college football players is illegal on the grounds that it violates federal antitrust laws.

Bryant's historic decision upheld the claim by Jim "Yazoo" Smith, a first-round draft selection by the Washington Redskins in 1967, that the draft illegally restrained his right to bargain effectively for his full market value since it bound him to only one NFL team.

In his ruling, Bryant declared, "The owners agreed among themselves that the right to negotiate with each top quality graduating college athlete will be allocated to one team and that no other club will deal with that person.

"This outright, undisguised refusal to deal constitutes a group boycott in its classic and most pernicious form. . ." stated Bryant.□

Life Is Hard In Rhodesian "Township"

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 17

of the rest of the year as she can find as a domestic employee.

Now, with both at their earning peak, they bring home $59.01 a month in Rhodesian currency. Mrs. Kasere laughs when she mentions that extra cent, which brings her pay to $19.01.

Their earnings amount to $94.42 in American currency, well below the poverty line for a family of nine.

The poverty of their lives bolts at the visitor from the moment he pushes open the broken-down gate into the dirt yard surrounding the nondescript cement shack to the raggedness of their clothing and the bareness of the main room, its cement floor and its few sticks of shabby furniture.

Mrs. Kasere opened the door to their other room. She lifted the cover off the single bed to show a mattress and pillow — no sheets or pillow cases.

The children sleep on the floor in the main room and corridor; there are fewer blankets in the house than there are persons. Whatever clothes the family are not wearing hang on a string stretched across a corner of the bedroom. The family dishes lie in a crate in the opposite corner. Mrs. Kasere apologized for the lack of furniture.

The two other rooms in the house are rented to help pay the monthly rent of Rhodesian $15.60 — $24.96 in American currency. The minimum charges for water and electricity add almost $5 a month to the upkeep of the house.

The other major expense is education. Three times a year the Kaseres pay $28.08 for the three children attending government schools. The eldest child is 14, the youngest 3.

The older children supply extra income by hawking in the streets fruits and vegetables that Mrs. Kasere buys at the market. She has invested in chicks that add life to the backyard in a house Mr. Kasere built. Speaking partly in English and partly through an



The family of PATRICK (right) and ANN KASERE (left) lives in squalor of Rhodesian "township."

interpreter, she explained:

"I thought with Christmas coming, when some of the Africans like to eat chicken, this will help us maybe."

Feeding the chickens adds to the Kasere's outstanding bill at the grocers. Like most of the people of Highfield, they are behind in their payments. At the bottom of the economic ladder — its most populous rung — people owe money for their food. As it rises, they owe for clothing, then furniture and later perhaps for a sewing machine or other tool that may help to supplement income.

Mrs. Kasere has no sewing machine. She embroiders and crochets.

"I sell mainly to Africans," she said. "Possibly to Europeans, but not much. But it's better to sell to Europeans. If I sell to an African woman, I know she has as little money as me. From a European I can ask for more."

Mrs. Kasere was rocking her youngest in her lap. He was ill and feverish but not ill enough to be taken to the hospital clinic, where an out-patient visit with medicine costs 75 Rhodesian cents or $1.20.

Like others in Highfield she is reticent when asked to compare her life with that that she sees White people living

"It does not please me," she said. "When I go shopping, White and Black pay the same prices. I think the price should be different because Africans earn less than Europeans."

Official statistics show White wage earners averaging almost 11 times the yearly pay of Blacks.

"If we cannot afford school fees, my children are sent home," Mrs. Kasere continued, her emotion rising as she passed from the subject of prices to her children. "If we cannot afford to buy books, they are sent home.

"Above all education for the children," she replied when asked what she most wanted to change in their lives. "When the future here has been settled, I want higher education for my children and good jobs for them."

This was Mrs. Kasere's only allusion to the present politics of Rhodesia. It was only when asked what she would do immediately if some money came into their hands that she spoke of more material things.

"If it did," she said, "I would like a better house for us." She looked about the bare room and continued, "Beds, mattresses, blankets, cabinets..." She made a sweeping gesture to indicate that they needed everything and smiled.□

S.W.A.P.O. Seeks Arms

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 19

could not forsee a time when the 4.2 million Whites of the country will hand over power to the Black majority of 19 million. In the 70-minute interview, the 60-year-old Vorster insisted that the widespread Black political protests that have erupted in South Africa since June 16 involved only "a minority" of Black participation and are opposed by "the vast majority" of Azanians (Black South Africans).

Vorster's remarks came amidst renewed Black protests in Soweto "township" and the Black "townships" outside Cape Town. Last Friday, members of the Soweto Students Representative Council attacked liquor stores and illegal drinking houses called shebeens, following a warning the previous day to store and bar owners that they should close as a mark of respect for those Azanians who have died or been arrested during the last four months. The South African Press Association (SAPA) reported that



Azanian protester detained by South African police.

Soweto youth had been seen stopping people carrying bottles from liquor stores and smashing the bottles. Other students entered shebeens and ordered patrons out before destroying stocks of liquor.

The week before, Black youths in three Cape Town "townships" carried on a similar protest, attacking 100 bars. The Cape Town demonstrators said they were campaigning against heavy drinking because it is a sign of submission to the White racist regime, the *Guardian* reports.

In another development, eight tribal leaders, angered over Vorster's refusal to implement their demand that he convene a national conference on apartheid and the Black political situation, have agreed to form a united Black political front.□

Z.A.N.U. Leader: "Talks In Geneva, War In Zimbabwe"

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 17

Meanwhile, in Lusaka, Zambia, the Zambian government last week released from prison 50 members of ZANU who were found innocent of charges of murdering ZANU General Secretary Herbert Chitepo in Lusaka in March, 1975. Tirivafi Kangai, Northern California Secretary of ZANU, whose brother was one of the ZANU militants released, told *Internews* by telephone from Lusaka that, "People are very, very happy here. People were singing all night. . .and Mugabe was mentioned in the songs."

Kangai joined Mugabe and Nkomo in expressing pessimism about the outcome of the Geneva talks. "The struggle goes on. That is our strategy. We don't expect much from Geneva. . ."

In addition to Mugabe and Nkomo, the two other Black Zimbabwean leaders invited to attend the Geneva talks are Bishop Abel Muzorewa, leader of the external wing of the ANC, and Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole, the deposed leader of ZANU, whom Mugabe, Nkomo and Muzorewa agreed could participate at the urging of the frontline presidents who met last week in Lusaka — Samora Machel of Mozambique, Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia and Seretse Khama of Botswana.□

Law Students

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11

which I didn't even use. It has — far from simply producing a not-so-brief break in my law studies — had a shattering impact on me, my children, and my finances."

El-Hadi T. Shabazz, better known as Brother Shabazz, based his appeal on the old truism: "Two wrongs don't make a right." Brother Shabazz has been very instrumental in the Legal Educational Opportunities Program (LEOP) struggle at Hastings. He has served as a Black spokesperson for Black student grievances and ex-chairperson of the Black Law Students Association.

Shabazz's "two wrong" appeal was a counter-charge against the administration. Shabazz charged that the administration had overreacted and used underhanded methods in its attempt to expel him in particular and to do as much harm to the others as possible.

ACCUSATION

Shabazz supported his accusation by presenting the Board with a packet of documents which demonstrated that the administration and the faculty went to extreme measures to destroy the legal careers of the four Black students.

Shabazz stated that, "If there was a full, open, and candid investigation into the methods used to create the procedures which obtained the results of suspension, the finding would probably support a strong and substantial argument showing a violation of Constitutional due process; a violation of what could properly be called Hastings 'common law' practices and traditions; and a violation of equal protection as it relates to race relations."

Shabazz explained an affidavit by Attorney Thomas E. Bruyneel, chief counsel for the Hunters Point Community Defenders, which states in part, "It was also my impression that the ad hoc committee had not been created to seek the truth of the charges made against you (Shabazz) and others, but rather to make certain that some sanctions, in fact, were imposed."

The highlight of Shabazz's counter-charge was a letter written by Vice-Dean Riegger, dated May 11, 1976, to the then student body president, Ms. Laura Rockwood.

In this letter, Dean Riegger attempts to get Ms. Rockwood agree that the Honor Code and Judicial Council had been suspended and the ASH council had given complete control of student

CONTINUED IN LAST COLUMN

CONTINUED FROM FIRST COLUMN

discipline to the administration and faculty. The letter partly reads, "... your recommendation to me in your capacity as President of ASH, was that any infractions of the rules of the College during the examination period would have to be handled by the Administration and faculty. I would appreciate your signing this document..."

Mrs. Rockwood's reply was, "One correction to your letter. Please let the memo reflect that I would like to see students put on this committee... one from each year."

The administration according to Shabazz completely ignored Ms. Rockwood's request, the Judicial Code of Hastings, as well as a plea from Mr. George Hanen, current ASH president, to put students on the committee.

Shabazz continued in his presentation, "In regards to Black and Third World Students, the administration acts autocratically and displays a vindictiveness which is indicative of the attitude of the legal elite towards lawyers of color."

Shabazz revealed that the registrar had received reports from proctors describing exam infractions by white students which were not acted upon. One White student had typed 30 minutes overtime and received a grade of 85 and nothing was done. As evidence mounted against the administration showing a subtle conspiracy, one of the Board members interjected the excuse of time pressures and simply asked, "Mr. Shabazz what do you want?"

Shabazz answered, "Based on what I believe to be true and reasonable, I respectfully request from the Board of Directors that a community committee be established to monitor my progress at Hastings because the administration does not act in the best interest of its students. Secondly, I desire to be re-instated as a full time student. And third, the establishment of a staff development program to establish a channel of communications between the administration, faculty, and Third World students."

Mr Claude Ames, representative and counsel to Mr. Shabazz, summarized by saying, "This whole bizarre affair is an example of the subtle conniving by bigoted administrators who lead our public institutions. This bigotry has been the death of many a bright and promising Black students who experience an academic death behind these walls."

Presently both students are awaiting an answer to their appeals.□

Letters to the Editor

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SUPPORT THE SMYRNA 7

On May 19, 1976, seven men attempted to escape and two actually escaped from the confines of the Delaware Correctional Center, Smyrna, Delaware. On September 29, 1976, three of the seven, as was to be expected, were found guilty of all charges brought against them: attempting to escape, escape, conspiracy 2nd degree, and possession of a deadly weapon. The remaining four men will be brought to trial October 5, 1976, and in all probability will be found guilty also.

The circumstances surrounding these three brothers and their trial are indicative of the racism and corruption that exists in this government and its various branches that are established to govern.

On August 20, 1976, Stephen Buckingham, a White inmate at the Delaware Correctional Center, was acquitted of his escape charges using the type of defense that these three brothers were not permitted to use. A man commits a so-called criminal act, but why? There must be motivating and underlying factors; there must be reasons.

Ronald Payne (Tayari) has been incarcerated for seven years, Carl Vincent Henry (Nihe Abdul Rahim) for five and one-half years, and Wilbur Shabazz for 17 months. During this time all of the three brothers have been subjected to guard brutality, overcrowding; inadequate and unsanitary living conditions, harassment, cold and inedible food, over extended and inhumane periods of isolation, refused access to library and law books, loss of visitation privileges, poor medical treatment, lack of rehabilitation programs, continued threats against their lives and mental/psychological abuse.

Attacks of the administration to suppress the voices of the Smyrna 7 are due to their ideology, politics and beliefs. Not only do these brothers struggle to expose these conditions but to bring forth the transitions of change. This would mean exposing persons who are responsible for the conditions at the D.C.C. in Smyrna and the corruption of this government; and organizing supportive bases in the communities. This was the reason for the court denying these brothers the opportunity to present their defense. The jurors were not of the brothers' peers and the denial of a defense made it impossible for an honest verdict, proving that the racist prosecutor, Kent L. Wyatt, and Judge Longobardi, racist also, were only protecting the interests of the persons who control the courts in the state of Delaware — the Du Ponts. We are asking for the support of the masses of the people. Out-of-state legal assistance is important, due to the image that the news media has created and the political climate in the state of Delaware. These brothers are struggling for their lives which are being threatened daily. We the oppressed people must apply the correct methods to eliminate all aspects of oppression. Four of the Smyrna 7, Gary Watson, Sterling Hobbs Fatir, Curtis Jordan, Oscar Jordan, were scheduled for trial October 4th, in Superior Court, 10th and King Streets, Wilmington, Delaware. However, they were forced to plead guilty and were told they wouldn't be permitted to give their defense.

Send letters protesting against the inhumane conditions that are suppressing the Smyrna 7 and all who are incarcerated at D.C.C. to:

James T. Vaughn (director of prisons); Walter W. Redman (warden), Delaware Correctional Center, Smyrna, Delaware 19977, Governor Tribbitt, 1228 No. Scott Street, Wilmington, Delaware.

Send literature, stamps, and commissary, D.C.C., Smyrna, Delaware 19977.

Defense Committee for the Smyrna 7
P.O. Box 2774
Wilmington, Delaware 19805

THANKS FOR "THE WIZ" REVIEW

Dear Editor:

I am addressing this note so ambiguously because there was no by-line on that marvelous "Wiz" review.

Thanks for sending me a copy of your newspaper, which I found very good reading and generally very well put together — good writing, too.

Hope you'll come to "Pacific Overtures" — a really good musical, although quite different from "The Wiz." Again, thanks.

Cordially,
Theresa L. Cone
Press Representative
San Francisco Civic Light Opera Association



Civil rights march in the 1960s.

Becomin' "First Class" Citizens In Miss. Delta

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"I have kep' up with it very careful, all the way through," Turnbow was saying. "I know 'bout it before' the civil rights done slowed down. I still know 'bout it since the civil right done slowed down. I still know 'bout it. I watched it. So here's one story — it ain't no story, it's just like it happened — I'd like to tell you, 'cause it's the truth.

" 'Fo the civil right started here in the State of Mississippi the *White man, he was the big boss. His word went. Everything he wanted it went like he wanted it to go.* So in them days 'fo the civil right, everything went to suit the Mississippi White man and nothin' happen in the Negro's favor.

"If you got property and they want it, they got a way to get it. If they wants you to work, they got a way to make you. They wouldn't ask you what you worked for. You just go on and work and take what he pay you. I did myself, plenty of times.

"THEY DONE CHANGED"

"Now since the civil rights started and went through all these years they done changed. They don't beat Negroes like they used to in them days. They don't beat 'em, and they don't shoot 'em, don't lynch 'em, and drag 'em, don't hang 'em up. They done quit that."

Turnbow remembers those days in 1963 when the civil rights struggle came to his part of Mississippi.

"We had been readin' 'bout the civil right movement 'fo it ever got here," he recalls.

"It was up in Tennessee. We was readin' 'bout how they was leavin' the plantations and gettin' in tents and we'd read how White folks would come by there and shoot in the tents and they'd run out and all that kind of stuff. Finally a little fellow came in here once and asked could he have a meetin' with us. So we got together and told him yes, and we set a meetin' for him at the church.

"And he came that night and went to talking about the conditions, and we couldn't 'spute that 'cause we knowed he was tellin' the truth. At that time befo' the civil right the Negroes didn't have no dream of a better day, that things would change, they just had settled down to what we had. And he commenced to *showin'* us the place where it was time for a change. And the Bible said it would be changes. He'd have a lot of Scriptures he'd read and talk.

"So we finally told him we was gonna think it over. You come back and we'll have another meetin', tell more peoples. We can't tell you now. And we put the news all around and told him to come back the next Wednesday night. And the next Wednesday night he came back and there was so many folk there til the church wouldn't hold 'em they was all outside.

"So he went through the same talk. Told the same story all over again. So we liked it. Everybody say, 'Yeah, that was right.' So we told him we'll accept citizenship school he was talking about. He called us second-class citizens. Said but if you redish (register) and vote then you're first-class citizens. So we like that.

"We have never voted, and that kind of stuffs. He left some little literatures there for we'd have lessons. We'd go down every night, having some lesson, studying the citizenships, studying how to redish and vote. So we went that away 'bout two weeks, so we got to the point that we said, ummm, we know how to redish now. Let's try it out."

TO BE CONTINUED

"Defend Donnell Moore" Rally Cry At O.C.L.C. Forum

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of the police, fear of losing their jobs."

These people, Elaine said, actually participated in "ripping off our communities," and didn't relate to the Survival Programs the Party put forth.

"There had to be 'a greater fear,' " Bunchy felt, "because they couldn't relate on a reasonable or human basis, from the heart.

"So sometimes we have to implement this program of 'the greater fear' in order for our communities to be united; because that's all some people understand.

"As a community, we've got to begin to 'root ourselves out'. . . That's what we're going to have to do in our communities, one way or another. People that are not going to believe or participate are going to have to be rooted out. We just can't have this."

"Donnell Moore is from Oakland, California," Elaine continued. "We want to see him back home living comfortably. . .we want to see his family united again.

"Let us organize around this case."

The chairperson of the Donnell Moore Defense Committee, Gina Scott, concluded the program with one last appeal for support, in any form possible.

As a pleasant surprise Donnell Moore himself was on hand to thank every one for their support and to explain the serious implications of the potential judicial railroad he faces.□

N.A.A.C.P. Wins

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declared that the NAACP and the individual defendants were guilty of "conspiracy" in leading an illegal "secondary boycott" against the merchants rather than directing the demonstrations against municipal and civil figures.

Protest participants, on the other hand, point out that many of the boycotted merchants were, in fact, the responsible municipal leaders of Port Gibson.

In ruling last week, Judge Smith said his decision was made in order to prevent "immediate and irreparable harm" to the NAACP. (The group had been faced with bankruptcy until a last minute $800,000 loan from the AFL-CIO.)

Commenting on the original ruling against the NAACP, Rev. Eddie Wall, a local Black Baptist minister, said: "If they collected everything owned by every Black person in Clairborne County they wouldn't have no $1.2 million."

Judge Smith also overturned the Chancery Court ban on further boycotting or picketing by the NAACP, saying such a prohibition would "seriously impair their rights to free speech



Sister shows her support for the new Port Gibson boycott.

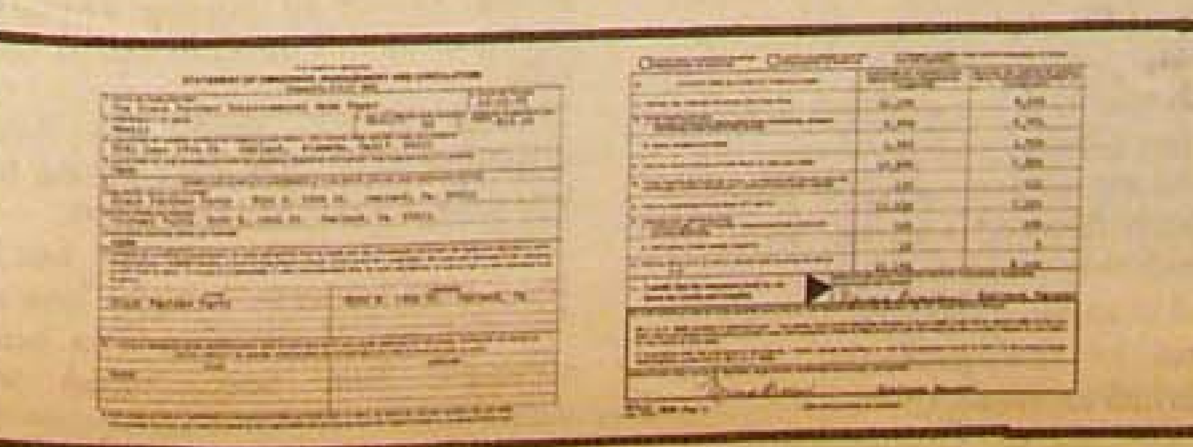
and association. This is in and of itself an irreparable injury."

Meanwhile, a new boycott of the Port Gibson White merchants has begun, organized by Charles Evers, mayor of nearby Fayette and one of the defendants in the suit.

"We're not going to buy anything until they quit trying to sue us," Evers said last week.

"I know it might cost me, but I can't stop because I might lose a few dollars. If we stop now our struggle has been done in vain."□





TRICK OR TREAT

